The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Mrs. Swinehoim is reported to be quite ill in London.

—The Storm King played havoc in the West on Saturday.

—A. J. Parshall arrived in Cheyenne from Custer City yesterday with $1,000 in gold.

—Hon. John A. Searing, ex-member of Congress, died on Saturday at Minola, L. I.

—Dom Pedro was not any more conspicuously prodigal of time in Pittsburgh than elsewhere.

—The funeral of Andrew Carter, one of the election riot victims, took place at Indianapolis yesterday, and was attended by a very large number of persons.

—The force of the concussion of the dynamite explosion in Jersey City on Saturday night may be inferred from the fact that it awoke the telegraph operator at Sandy Hook.

—George Holt, of the firm of Van Wormer & Co., of Cincinnati, committed suicide Saturday morning by shooting himself in the head. The cause is said to be temporary insanity.

—The sub-committee which is trying to discover who received that $65,000, which Mr. Blaine has proven he never got, sits with closed doors, and will reveal not a line of evidence.

—The General Conference of the African Methodist Church in session at Atlanta on Saturday adopted resolutions of thanks to the managers of the Centennial for recognizing the Sabbath.

—Twenty acres of lumber were burned at Williamsport on Saturday evening by an incendiary fire. There were about eighteen million feet of lumber destroyed. Loss $270,000. Insurance $210,000.

—The French workingmen's delegation to the Centennial Exhibition is to be selected by the Minister of Commerce, and the expense is to be borne by the Government. The Government approves the proposal.

—The liberty of the press appears to have gained a point in France in an order which has been sent to the prefects by the Minister of the Interior, ordering them to allow newspapers to be sold without any restrictions.

—The fearful power of dynamite was pretty well illustrated in that explosion at Jersey City Saturday night,—and New Yorkers are now talking of passing a new law, to prohibit the storing of the explosive compound any where within shaking distance of a town.

—Everything was quiet at Massillon, Ohio, on Sunday. On Saturday night about 8 o'clock six or eight shots were fired at the pickets stationed at the Warmington mine. The pickets returned the fire and started in pursuit, but the attacking party made its escape.

—Jno. McGregor, First Sergeant of Company K, Captain Egans Second cavalry, was accidentally drowned while attempting to cross Laramie River, near Ft. Laramie, yesterday. He was thrown from the horse which he was riding, and was carried away by the current.

—George E. Schoolley, money clerk of the Adams Express Company at Nashville, Tenn., who absconded with $10,000 belonging to the company, was arrested at Hamilton, Ontario, on Saturday. He promised to refund the money and return without awaiting extradition.

—We are to have a four-cared crew in the international boating contest representing the Dublin University. It is also said that a member of the University Boating Club will have the pluck to bring over his own shell on his own account and enter for the single-scull race.

—The arguments in the impeachment trial will be closed to-day. It seems to be generally conceded in Washington that the Senate will decide that it has no jurisdiction. Many think it will divide the vote, and in that case Belknap runs a good chance of being tried by the Senate.

—Mr. Disraeli has taken occasion to state in the English House of Commons that the British government does not regard the national development of the Russian Empire with jealousy, and that the understanding between the two nations was never better than at the present time.

—A supposed incendiary fire at York, Pa., last evening destroyed Farguhar's large brick machine shops and seriously damaged a warehouse adjoining, a hotel and a number of frame dwelling buildings. One hundred and sixty working people are thus thrown out of employment. Loss $110,000, insurance $28,000.

—The President has, in compliance with a request of the Centennial authorities, directed that the original Declaration of Independence shall be deposited in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, during the continuance of the Centennial Exposition. Proper precaution will be taken for the safety of the instrument.

—Mr. Hopkins was authorized by the House Committee on Manufactures to prepare a new bill, providing that one skilled mechanic shall be appointed by each State by the President on the recommendation of the Governor, the whole number to meet in Philadelphia at a time to be designated by the President and to distribute the work so as to give all different branches of industry represented. The expenses are to be paid by the Government.

—The proprietors of larger beer gardens in New York have taken the bull—or rather the Police Commissioner—by the horns by applying to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the sale of beer or liquor in their gardens while music and singing are permitted. Judge Lawrence has granted a temporary injunction, which was served on the Police Commissioners on Saturday. So we shall now have a judicial decision of the question.

—The United States Law Association, through its President Charles Ulman, of New York, has made arrangements for a congress of leading lawers throughout the country to convene at Philadelphia on the 20th, 21st and 22d of June. The object of this congress will be to adopt measures looking to the unification of the laws of the several States affecting more especially commercial and domestic relations, and for the general expression of opinion regarding the variance of laws in the different States.

—Although Mr. Disraeli has not made any headway during the present Parliamentary session, having been seriously damaged in public estimation, particularly by the royal titles bill (which is believed to have been framed upon Queen Victoria's personal and urgent demand), he has preserved his majority in the House of Commons. The *Spectator*, which has taken the trouble to analyze the partisanship of that legislative body, shows that the Disraeli majority therein is 51, after giving all the Irish Home Rule members to the Liberal party.

—That wonderful ex Treasury clerk who knows of vast discrepancies in the public debt statement, is in Washington with his carpet-bag full of portentous documents. His name is Richardson, no relative of the ex-Secretary. The committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department will examine him this week, and extraordinary revelations are expected. One of the things Richardson professes to know is that nobody really knows how much paper money is afloat. This will delight the followers of William Allen, but what a howl it will raise among the other folks!

—Is the United States District Court at St. Louis, Saturday, affidavits showing facts in mitigation of the offence of John T. Howard, Louis Kellerman, John A. Mead and R. B. Jones, gaugers and storekeepers, were read to the Court, and brief remarks were made by counsel for defendants and on behalf of the government. Sentence was then passed, as follows: Louis Kellerman, gauger, six months in the county jail and $1,000 fine; John T. Howard, gauger; John A. Mead, gauger; R. B. Jones, storekeeper, and Henry Armstead, storekeeper, each fifteen months in the county jail and $1,000 fine.

—It is said the Committee on Banking and Currency have practically decided to let the financial question rest where it is, which is nowhere so far as the Democrats are concerned. A prominent member of that committee said that there were several reasons why the committee would not be able to do anything; one was the difficulty of agreeing upon any satisfactory basis of a measure; another that the committee could not be called again under six weeks, if at all during the session, and still another, that they did not feel themselves equal to the task of preparing a measure which would receive the two-thirds necessary to effect its passage independent of the regular call of committees. They look to St. Louis for the enunciation of this article of the Democratic creed of 1876.

—William McKee, editor of the *Globe Democrat*, is in Washington City with his counsel, and present his petition for pardon. He claims to be able to show that he was wrongfully convicted, and to present such a case that the Department of Justice will take favorable action thereon. His petition and papers have been prepared with great care and fortified with affidavits. Strong influence of both political parties will, it is claimed, be used to urge Executive clemency. The good character and high standing of McKee before he was connected with these whisky rands, and his advanced age and poor health, will be set forth in strong terms to the President, by leading men of St. Louis. Mr. McKee's pardon is declared, it is claimed, outside of his own State, by all the prominent editors of Cincinnati, by Gov. Hays, ex-Gov. Allen, and other prominent men of both parties in Ohio.

FIRST EDITION.

STORM IN THE WEST.

Destructive Tornado at Leavenworth.

Great Damage to Property in Chicago.

A Boy Killed and a Number of People Injured.

A RAILWAY TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

LEAVENWORTH, May 6.—At half past three o'clock this morning this vicinity was visited by the heaviest and most destructive wind storm ever experienced. It had been raining almost incessantly for sixty hours, and at the time the wind storm struck the town the rain was still coming down in torrents. At an early hour in the evening the lightning began to play across the sky. The whole air seemed to be filled with electricity, and all night long flashes and reports followed each other in such rapid succession that there was an almost unbroken glare of lightning and roar of thunder. At twenty-five minutes past three a dense black cloud was seen in the western horizon, and in a few minutes after a sharp blaze came up from the east, which continued not over a minute. Then there was a dead calm, and the rainfall ceased entirely. Then began to be heard the distant roaring of the coming tornado. In a moment more the wind struck us, and it seemed for a time that everything above ground was doomed to destruction. Just as the hurricane struck the city came a blinding blast of lightning and a crash of thunder that made the earth tremble. This, with the terrific roaring of the wind, which cannot be likened to anything but itself, the croaking and groaning of trembling buildings, the crash of falling walls and flying timbers, made an exhibition of the fury of the elements which those who witnessed it will never desire to see repeated. The wind cloud was funnel-shaped, with the small end down. It moved with an oscillating motion from west to east, rebounding like a bombshell, and scattering ruin in its pathway whenever it struck the earth. The loss to the city and county cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and may reach a quarter of r million.

The following are some of the most damaging results: The Leavenworth carpet factory, with machinery, valued at $50,000, totally destroyed. The roof of Odd Fellows Hall, one of the largest buildings in the city, was torn off, and the interior of the building ruined by water. Part of this roof fell on the agricultural warehouse of Moltt & Co., crushing the roof of that building, and another part of it was carried two hundred feet distant, and crushed in one end of a large boarding house, but happily without injuring the inmates. The roof of W. C. Lalendein's large warehouse was blown off. The iron roof of the Union depot was blown off; also part of the roof of the new market house. Part of the south wall of Hoffman's planing mill store, part of the north wall of the Leavenworth mill, and the entire roof of Hammon's block, and ten other large houses, were more or less damaged. Some thirty smaller buildings were unroofed or blown down, and almost innumerable lesser injuries were inflicted. The line of the tornado was directly through the heart of the city, from west to east, and extended in width from Oak and Shawnee streets.

The Storm at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 6.—About five o'clock this afternoon a terrible rain storm, accompanied by a rotating tornado, visited our city, and did great damage to property. The storm spent itself chiefly on the South and North sides. The West escaped almost uninjured. The wind seemed to come from above, and dropped here and there over the city, lifting portions of houses which lay in its course. Among the casualities reported are the following: The Michigan Southern depot was unroofed, and six laborers working in the vicinity were more or less hurt, one of them seriously. The massive steeple of Grace church, 175 feet high, fell, and crushing through the roof, penetrated the aisle. The choir were practicing in the church at the time, but were not injured. The loss to the church, exclusive of steeple, is estimated at $7,000. The spire of the Wabash Avenue Methodist church also broke off, and fell into a lot adjoining. The tin roof of No. 517 Wabash avenue was carried off, and the building left defenceless against the storm. The upper portion of the roof of the old County Hospital was carried away, and the chimneys falling on the lower portions, caused much injury to the building. The patients were speedily removed and none were seriously hurt. The wind took off a large portion of Osborn's harvesting machine manufactory, and sixty feet of the first wall fell in, smashing machinery and inflicting other damage to the amount of about $5,000. The house of Henry W. King was unroofed and damaged badly. The omnibus barn on Blue Island avenue was blown down. A three story frame house on the corner of Paulina and Twenty-second streets, was blown down, and one boy killed. Several sides of the several of the tenants were injured and some limbs were broken. At 5:13 the massive fog bell at the Crib, together with the newly erected tower, was swept into the lake and entirely destroyed. The loss will probably be over five thousand dollars. Trees, lamp posts, and other debris strew the streets. In some portions of the city the sidewalks were torned over and jammed against houses, breaking glass, etc. Hacks and carriages were wrecked in the streets and abandoned. Nearly fifty vehicles were seen on the South Side after the tornado passed, all turned over, and some of them worthless on account of the damage by the storm. Innumerable chimneys toppled over and signs were hurled into the streets in all directions. Little loss of life is reported as yet. In the lake the force of the storm seems to have been less, but nearly every vessel lying inside the harbor and in the river, as well as those outside, lost sails or masts or portions of their rigging. The lightning struck several times, but in only one case was a man injured, and then only slightly. The storm lasted but a few minutes.

At a late hour to-night a few further particulars of the damage have come to light. The loss to the Palmer House is about $2,-000; to the Gardner House $1,000; to the old County Hospital about $5,000. In Page's candy store, on Lake street, four girls were seriously hurt, and two of them may die from injuries received from a chimney falling through the roof. Six men were buried under the falling walls of the Michigan Southern freight depot. One of them will probably die, and the others had legs and arms and bones badly broken. Some may not recover. The roof of the passenger depot was partly demolished. The total damage is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, and will probably not be much less than that. There are no great losses, but innumerable small ones.

CHICAGO, May 7.—There are few additional facts to be given concerning last evening's tornado. The steeple of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church was blown down, but no serious damage resulted. The lake shipping seems to have escaped almost entirely uninjured, except what vessels were inside the harbor, which were dismasted, &c.

A Railway Train Blown from the Track.

About 6:30 last night the passenger train on the Illinois Central Railway, while near Mattoon, had five cars, one of which was a sleeper, blown from the track. The train was going at full speed, but was immediately stopped. The engine remained on the track. Nearly all the passengers were more or less hurt. The following are the names of those more severely injured: Wm. K. Ackerman, General Auditor of the Illinois Central, right collar bone and left shoulder broken; Mrs. Ackerman, arm badly jammed; Hon. Peter Doyle, Secretary of State of Wisconsin, internally injured; brakeman Warner, back injured and skull fractured, will probably die. A colored porter lost an eye. The wounded were taken to their homes.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—A terrific rain and thunder storm swept over the city last night, during which two and a tenth inches of rain fell.

The Mexican Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.—Five thousand five hundred stands of improved arms and one million dollars' worth of ammunition from the United States arrived at the capital from Vera Cruz. Congress, by a vote of 135 to 38, voted to adjourn until one month after the next Presidential inauguration. It has granted the President extraordinary powers for the conduct of the war and the raising of money. The revolutionists at Minatitlan captured two vessels loaded with ammunition—a heavy loss to the Government.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, May 6. First race, 1¼ miles dash; won by The Nipper; time 2:43. Second race, 1¼ miles; won by Weatherby; time 2:13¼. Third race, mile heats; won by Brown Asteroid; time 1:45½, 1:44¾ and 1:46.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1876.

SENATE.

The Impeachment Trial.

Consideration of the impeachment articles was resumed.

Mr. CONKLING submitted the following questions to the managers:

First. If two persons guilty of crime in office cease to be officers at the same time, one by removal and the other by resignation, is one rather than the other subject to impeachment afterward? If, a distinction between the two cases exists, please state.

Second. Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the Constitution of the United States if having previously held an office distinguishes him in this respect from other citizens? Please trace the distinction to the clause of the Constitution or to the principal in which it is found.

Mr. MITCHELL (Oregon) submitted the following question: The Constitution provides that when the President of the United States is tried on impeachment the Chief Justice shall preside. Suppose a late President were impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors committed while President, and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside, the Chief Justice or the President of the Senate?

Owing to the continued indisposition of the managers Mr. Knott was granted leave to conclude his argument on Monday.

Manager JENKS then read a long argument in favor of the jurisdiction of the Senate, when a recess was taken.

Upon reassembling Manager HOAR begun his argument, maintaining the jurisdiction of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR, concluded his argument by a peroration which elicited storms of applause from the galleries, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

Savings Banks.

Mr. HEWITT introduced a bill in relation to savings banks. It provides for amending the Revised Statutes so that no stamp tax shall be required on receipts to savings Banks or institutions for savings having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company. Referred.

Postoffice Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. Springer in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. HOLMAN. On his motion the item for compensation to Postmasters was increased from $6,500,000 to $6,800,000.

Mr. MUTCHLER made a point of order on the paragraph appropriating $1,650,000 for letter carriers, which contains a provision abolishing the letter carrier system in all cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants. He urged that the question of economy as presented in the provision was one of argument and inference.

After a long discussion Mr. SPRINGER (Chairman) decided the point of order. He said although two cities in his own district would be affected by the provision, he trusted that he would be able to divest himself of all personal consideration in deciding a question of so much importance to a great many cities. It seemed to him that the abolition of an office was *prima facie* a retrenchment of expenditure, and therefore he overruled the point of order.

Mr. MUTCHLER then moved to strike out the provision abolishing the free delivery system in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants.

Without disposing of the question the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1876.

THE Supreme Court will to-morrow decide the Granger cases.

JOSEPH MCFARLAND, a well-known correspondent, died on Saturday morning.

THE President has pardoned James M. Marsh, a gauger, convicted in the Western District of Missouri of false returns, on the ground that there was an intentional fraud.

THE Emperor of Brazil and suite arrived this morning. To-morrow he will visit Congress and the Navy Yard, and it is probable that during the day courtesies will be exchanged between the Emperor and the President.

THE amount of silver in the Treasury Department at the time of the passage of the specie resumption act, which, according to recent directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be used in ordinary Government disbursements is about two and a half millions.

AN APPLICATION for the pardon of William McKee was presented to the President on Friday, who referred it, with other papers in the case, to the Attorney General. The Attorney General has received numerous letters from private individuals asking for the pardon of McKee.

The arguments on the articles of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment trial will be brought to a close to-morrow. It is not probable that a decision will be made until after the return of Congress from Philadelphia. The Senate will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and the entire day will be consumed by Mr. Knott and Judge Black.

On and after Monday checks on the Treasury will be paid in silver, if desired. This will wipe out the premium on silver and put as much of the coin afloat as the public want. It will relieve the present want of small change and finally result in a discount on silver. The order is said to include clearing house certificates which range from $5,000 upward.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

Saturday's Proceedings—Reports on Ecclesiastical Jurisprudence—Reception of Fraternal Messengers—Address of a British Minister on Our Centennial.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—In the Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day, Bishop Harris presiding, a communication from the Bishops was read, expressive of pleasure and gratification at the manner in which the fraternal messengers had been received by the General Conference South. The paper was ordered published, with the address of the Bishops.

Rev. J. L. Lanahan presented a communication signed by certain ministers of this city, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern without being read.

The committee appointed to prepare a succinct code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and proceedure, embracing general principals applicable to church trials, submitted majority and minority reports.

The fraternal messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and the messengers from the British Wesleyan Conference having arrived, Rev. Pope, Professor of Theology in Didsbury College, Manchester, and Rev. Jas. Rigg, President of the Westminster Training College, London, were introduced, and the answer of the British conferences to the address of the General Conference held in Hyde Park in 1872 presented and read. The answer is one of cordial fraternal greeting and encouragement, succinctly reviewing the great work of the Church, its steady progress and rapid increase in both hemispheres.

Prof. Pope then addressed the Conference.

Referring to the Centennial as common to the nation and Methodism in the United States, he said: You and we are alike generous and Christian enough to rejoice together in the great event which a hundred years ago displayed the hand of Providence in making you an independent people, great in yourselves and strong in the prophecy of larger greatness. We know full well that no act of independence can make you in the deepest sense independent of England. We hold you by an indissoluble bond. The blood in your veins beats time to the pulsations of our hearts, and ours beats time to yours; but after all your Centennial is, as has been fully known, a religious festival at the foot of the Heavenly Throne. You are bent on superadding to your national and civil rejoicing a great tribute to Him who took up your national independence into his counsel for the government of the world. May He accept your tribute and sanctify your national year to an increase of grace in your hearts, households, ministry and common work.

Rev. Dr. Rigg followed in an interesting and able speech, after which the Conference adjourned.

Freight Rates from Chicago and St. Louis Westward.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—The general freight agents of the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, & St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Pacific, and the W. U. Railroads, who have been in session here a couple of days past, have fixed on the following schedule of rates from Chicago to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph: First class, 80 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 45 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; special, 25 cents; salt, cement and plaster in car loads, 15 cents; class "A," $75; class "B," $60; class "C," $40; lumber, $62.50. From St. Louis to the same points: First class, 65 cents; second, 50; third, 35; fourth, 25; special, 20; salt, cement and plaster, per barrel, car loads, 35; class "A," $50; class "B," $40; class "C," $30; lumber, $32.50. Eastward bound freights to St. Louis from these points are made arbitrary.

SECOND EDITION

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Blowing Up of a Giant-Powder Magazine.

A PANIC AT NIGHT IN JERSEY CITY.

The Fearful Force of the Concussion.

THOUSANDS YESTERDAY VISITING THE SCENE.

NEW YORK, May 7.—At just eighteen minutes before eleven o'clock last night a startling, almost deafening report like the simultaneous firing of a thousand cannon, rang out upon the air and shook New York with fearful force. Many people ran from their houses into the street; those who had retired sprang from their bed affrighted, and every one in the streets stopped with the shock and looked about with startled looks upon their faces. The utmost excitement ensued throughout the entire city, and it did not abate until long after, when it came to be reported that the giant powder magazine at the new Bergen Tunnel had exploded. Hundreds of people crowded toward the lower quarters of the city, where the cause of the fearful noise was more likely to be known.

In Jersey City, immediately after the report, box No. 42, at Palisade avenue and Franklin street, was pulled, which brought out the fire department, and the residents in the lower part of that city and Hoboken soon after learned that the powder magazine of the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on Jersey City Heights, about three miles away, had exploded with such terrible force as to cause houses to be rent and almost totally wrecked for miles and miles around. In a short time the Palisades, along the brow of the hill, were crowded by people from Union Hill, West End, Hoboken, and New York, who had seen the effects of the explosion and hurried to the spot

Where the Explosion Took Place.

The place called the magazine, at which the explosion occurred, was a small brick building about six feet square and ten feet in height, was used by the contractors of the tunnel as a store room for giant powder and nitro-glycerine. There were also stored in the building nearly 20,000 cartridges made of a compound of the giant powder and nitro-glycerine, called "Readrock," and it is thought that caused the explosion.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock officer Philip Short was walking his beat on Palisade avenue, when he noticed a sudden flash of light that illuminated the whole neighborhood. At the same moment a terrific explosion took place, and the air was darkened by masses of bricks and stones, which were thrown up, and fell in showers on the roofs of the houses and in the streets. All the street lamps and the lights in the houses as far as the New York ferries were instantly put out, and, as it was a clear moonlight the whole of Jersey City and Hoboken would have been enveloped in complete darkness. Along Palisade avenue and the streets in the immediate vicinity the windows of most of the houses and some of the doors were smashed in, some by the force of the shock and others by pieces of stone or brick which were hurled against them. In some instances the roofs were stove in by falling stones, and altogether the scene was one of the wildest terror and confusion. The explosion struck a perfect panic among the inhabitants. Along the Ravine road, Palisade avenue and Newark avenue and the other streets adjacent the shock of the explosion was most severely felt. Men, women and children rushed out of their houses in their night dresses on the first alarm.

After the Explosion.

The magazine was situated on a common, at the brow of the Palisades, about twenty feet south from the eastern terminus. Where the magazine had stood there was a basin shaped excavation, fully twelve feet deep, and from twenty-five to thirty feet across, and capable of holding 200 or 300 people. Not a particle of the building material could be found. The nearest buildings to the scene of the explosion are on the north side of Palisade avenue, some 400 feet distant, and these were badly shattered. For a radius of two miles around reports came in that buildings and buildings had been more less damaged, and a majority had their windows destroyed.

After the explosion and the first excitement had somewhat calmed down speculations were indulged in as to the cause. Some thought it had been brought about through design by some of the strikers formerly at work in the tunnel. They succeeded in escaping to a place of safety before the detonation took place, and it is supposed that they hoped, by the destruction of the magazine building and the contents, to throw down a great portion of the hill and a portion of the bank, and thus block up the entrance to the tunnel bore. The theory, however, did not gain much credence. Others thought that an old employe of the tunnel, and the one which is more believed than others, is that some of the cartridges became dry from long standing and exploded, setting the others off at the same time. In support of this theory the man stated that the cartridges when made are kept damp until used, and if allowed to stand without being damped for a period of two weeks they will explode from combustion. This is the theory supported by the police and residents.

Incidents.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, no definite idea of the loss resulting from the explosion could be ascertained, but the buildings within a circuit of two miles around, and particularly in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Jersey City Heights are nearly all damaged, and the foundations having been shaken, in a number of them will have to come down. At the time of the explosion the Hudson county Centennial Commissioners were in meeting in the City Hall, Jersey City, and the report blew out the gas throughout the building, leaving the commissioners in darkness. At No. 522 Grove street, two miles from the tunnel, Lawrence McKenny, a cigar dealer, was blown from behind a counter, through a door into an adjoining room, while his windows were blown to the opposite side of the street. The windows of ex-Freeholder O'Grady's house, corner of Grove and Twelfth streets, were entirely blown out. At Freeholder McPhillips' house, on Grove street, the doors and windows were blown in. In Hoboken, the windows of Louis Betlof's saloon, on Newark street, were blown out and the bar overturned. A large pane of French glass was blown from a window on the corner of Sixth and Washington streets, and, together with the sash was carried over two blocks away, while the windows of the stores on the east side of the street were blown out. Along Palisade avenue, on Jersey Heights, the buildings from Newark avenue to the West Shore railroad depot, among them some of the finest houses in the country, were almost totally destroyed, and will have to be rebuilt. A Union Hill car that was being driven on the hill elevator at Ferry street, at the time of the explosion, was turned over on its side, throwing the driver and conductor on the tracks and badly injuring the horses.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel it appeared but a short distance away. On the streets lining the East River, the rumbling was loud, sharp and distinct, and created the impression that the explosion was caused by nitro-glycerine. In Yonkers people started from their houses in dismay.

Visiting the Ruins.

Over forty thousand people visited the scene of the explosion in Jersey City today. The absence of dangerous injury to any person is a thing wonderful, when the riddled residences in the neighborhood are seen. The windows of all the houses in the neighborhood of the heights were shattered. In several instances the bricks pierced modern structures, tearing down ceilings, breaking window sashes, and demolishing door posts. Doors were blown off hinges in the rear, and the whole mass of earth in front of the powder magazine was chiselled cleanly out by the force of the explosion. The street lamps and lights in houses as far as the New York ferries were instantly put out, and but for the clear moonlight, the whole of Jersey City and Hoboken would have been enveloped in complete darkness. A number of houses were so shattered that they will have to be rebuilt. In this city and Brooklyn the report was so loud that everybody supposed the explosion had occurred in the immediate vicinity. The police failed to trace anything that leads to suppose that strikers were the perpetrators of the deed. The opinion is becoming general that spontaneous combustion was the cause. No correct estimate of the loss has been made, but the first reports were likely exaggerated.

MOLLY MAGUIRES DOOMED.

Arresting Them by Wholesale—Ten Murderers Captured—Complete Evidence Against Them—The Trials in Progress.

POTTSVILLE, PA., May 6.—This has been an intensely exciting day in the criminal history of Schuylkill county. Another crushing blow has been dealt to the Mollie Maguire Association, no less than ten of its prominent members having been arrested this morning in various parts of the county by the coal and iron police and lodged in the Pottsville jail. The warrants which have been out for a week were executed simultaneously at Locust Gap, Girardville, Newcastle, Ashland, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah before breakfast. So well was the affair managed that no alarm was given until all the birds were caged. The men arrested are John Kehoe, Christopher Connelly, Frank McHugh, Michael O'Brien, Patrick Dolan, Jr., Frank O'Neil, Patrick Butler, Michael Lawler, Dennis F. Canning and John Gibbons.

The first four and Canning are charged with having, on the 1st of June last, at Mahanoy City, conspired to murder Jesse and William Major, brothers of Chief Burgess George Major, whose murder over a year ago caused such universal indignation. O'Brien, Dolan, O'Neil, Butler, Donnelly and Kehoe are charged with having conspired to murder and with being accessories after the fact of the murder of Gomer James, a young Welshman, who was shot dead at a firemen's picnic near Shenandoah. Lawler is accused as principal in the murder of Thomas Sanger and William Wren, at Raven Run. Gibbons is charged with having conspired to murder William Thomas, of Mahanoy City.

The trial of McGeehan, Rority, Duffy and Boyle for the murder of policeman E. F. Yost, of Tamaqua, got fairly under way to-day, and a general sensation was created by the testimony of a man named McFarland, who turns out to be one of the Pinkerton detectives sent to this county by Allen Pinkerton, of Chicago, to ferret out the secrets of the Mollie Maguire Society. He testified that he appeared in various parts of the country under the name of James McKenna, and that he succeeded in fully gaining the confidence of the Mollies. For months he associated with them, taking notes of all their doings and making regular reports to his superior officer at Philadelphia. He became a privileged visitor at the house of James Carroll, the rendezvous of the Mollies in and about Tamaqua, where he learned of the murder of Yost, and became possessed of the information which makes him so invaluable a witness here. He met James Kerrigan, the little Mollie whose confessions have so materially assisted in the great campaign against the thugs of the oil region. Kerrigan will be put on the stand to corroborate McParlana. The trial bids fair to be the most exciting in the history of crime in the anthracite coal field, eclipsing in importance the Kelly and Doyle trials at Mauch Chunk. The court room is daily crowded to repletion, a large part of the audience being made up of the worst men in the county, who sympathize with the murderers. The prisoners are guarded by a large force of the coal and iron police, who are prepared for any emergency that may arise.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 6.—The steamships Abyssinia and Nevada, from New York, have arrived, out.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Arrived—The steamship Arago, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 7.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, arrived at Plymouth to-day, and landed forty passengers at the steamer Ontario, from Liverpool for Quebec, was taken off on May 3d in latitude 42.30 north and longitude 24.30 west. The Ontario was making for St. George's channel with a temporary steering gear.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived—The steamers Donau, from Bremen, and City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Arrived—The steamship Nurnberg, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived—The steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool.

OUR OIL REGION LETTER.

Dom Pedro's Visit to Oil City—How He was Received—Visit to the Refineries, Wells, etc.—Review of the Oil Market—Shipments for April.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, May 6, 1876.

Ever since the announcement was made that Dom Pedro would visit our city there has been a flurry of excitement, as it is not often that an honor of like magnitude is conferred upon us. A few days since the false statement was made that he would arrive in the city at six o'clock P. M., on that day. A large crowd assembled at the Union Depot, only to learn that a huge joke had been perpetrated, and, instead of witnessing the expected Dom Pedro, they were requested by the perpetrators of the sell to "pull down their vests," and left in disgust. A conspiracy to that end it was not believed by many that he was to arrive this morning, and when, at 7:30, the special train, consisting of the Pullman car "Metropolitan" and engine number 91 drew up to the depot, probably not more than fifty persons were present to receive him. But, as His Highness is to sessions to relish any public demonstration, he appeared in no way discomfited on account of the small number in waiting, but on the other hand to be pleased. He had not completed his breakfast, which was taken in the car, when he arrived. After remaining in the car perhaps three or four minutes, probably anticipating the arrival of a reception committee of the city, put in an appearance, he stepped out on the platform, gazed about him a moment and then stepped on the platform unattended. He first inquired for the carriages he had ordered, but the dispatch having been delayed they were not in readiness. At this point Mr. Cohen, a gentleman of this city, who has recently been appointed Consul to Para, stepped forward, introduced himself and informed the Emperor of his appointment. Mr. Cohen was received in a very gracious manner by His Highness, after which other citizens were introduced. Carriages were then brought into requisition, and the party, consisting of Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, Viscende de Bon Petro, Dr. Arthur Macedo, Dr. Henning and James J. O'Kelley, a representative of the New York *Herald*, were driven to the Imperial refinery. Here a visit was first paid to a drilling well, after which the Imperial visitor examined with great interest the various intricate points connected with the refinery. The tour of investigation finished, the party returned to the carriages, and were driven over Cottage Hill to Palace Hill, where are located numerous producing wells. After viewing these and repeatedly expressing his amazement and surprise in regard to the various details of the trade, he returned to the city, after having been in the city about two hours, and started for Pittsburgh. On the way he stopped at Jesse Smith's well, a short distance below Rouseburg, and witnessed the operation of pumping a forty barrel well. As a description of the man, his manners, etc., will be described by the local reporters, your correspondent will only add that he is a very pleasant spoken man, quick of perception and a very interesting person.

The Market.

During the past week the trade has been somewhat depressed and business has been dull. Prices have ranged a little lower than last week, though no particular cause is assignable therefor. The following table exhibits the opening, highest and closing quotation of United for each day of the week. The other lines have been dealt in only moderately.

Monday	$1 80	$1 84¾	$1 80
Tuesday	1 81¼	1 85	1 85
Wednesday	1 84¾	1 84¾	1 82½
Thursday	1 80	1 77½	1 76½
Friday	1 76¼	1 76¾	1 75¾
Saturday	1 73¾	1 75¾	1 75¾

The Shipments from the Oil Region during the month have been larger than expected. The following is from the *Derrick:*

	Barrels.
By A. V. R. R. to Pittsburgh	37,976
By River to Pittsburgh	16,504
By Conduits (Pipe Line) to Pittsburgh	105,380
By D., W. & P. R. R. to all other points than Pittsburgh	69,973
By L. S. & M. S. and from Harrisville to all points	86,916
By C. C. & A. R. Ry., A. V. R. R., P. & E. R. R., West Penn R. R. to Pittsburgh	162,013
By A. & G. W. R. R.	91,406
Total	690,198

This, as will be seen, is an average of a little more than 9,000 barrels per day, which is nearly the same as last month. The shipment of refined was somewhat larger than during March, and reached an aggregate of about 75,000 barrels.

Below we give a table exhibiting the shipments for each month of the year, as compared with the same months last year:

	1876.	1875.
January, bbls	659,267	441,778
February, bbls	804,996	361,000
March, bbls	993,521	714,295
April, bbls	870,198	736,423
Total	2,327,982	2,253,496

From this it will be seen that the shipments for April this year were 166,225 barrels less than for the corresponding month last year, but the total for the four months of the year is 74,576 barrels in excess of the same time last year.

There is nothing in the line of recent developments worthy of note.

CALIBAN.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Raid on a Ranche—Attack on Trains—One Man Killed.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., May 6.—The Indians ran off thirty-one head of horses and mules from Hunton's ranche belonging to Col. Bullock, of Cheyenne, and Mr. John Hunton. Yesterday James Hunton, a brother, was killed. His body was found eight miles from the ranche at Goshen Hole and brought into the ranche last night. J. H. Owens, of Chug Spring Ranche, and Little Bat, a hunter and scout, Gwin's ox train, and May and H. A. Parrot's mule train of Cheyenne, were attacked by Indians on the 2d inst. in Red Canon. They made a strong defence, keeping up a running fight for some time, corraling the trains and fighting from behind wagons and teams. Finally they reached a good point for natural defence, and stopped there, and succeeded in driving the Indians off. One man was wounded badly and fourteen horses killed.

Races at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—At the Bay District track yesterday Golden Gate won the handicap dash of one mile and a quarter in 2:12¾, beating Emma, Skaggs, Lady Amanda and Bradley. The sweepstakes, mile heats, were won by Golden Gate in 1:50½ and 1:54¼. The sweepstakes for the two mile dash were won by Lady Amanda, beating Golden Gate, in 3:45¼. The track was a little heavy.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

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THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

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Wood Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention to apply for a Charter of Incorporation for the PENN COTTON MILL, a corporation to be formed under the provisions of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 37f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅛.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112⅝.

THE Democratic Senators at Washington refuse to be governed by the policy of the House as regards the appropriation bill, and will not submit to crippling the Government as a mere matter of party revenge. The House members are very indignant over this.

THE veto, by the Governor, of one or two items in the Appropriation bill, was a sad disappointment to the Democrats in the House. They held out very stoutly for these particular items, and [illegible] Senate to [illegible] to find other hopes dashed by the Governor's veto. Thus it is, sometimes, with [illegible]

EXCEPTING the *Post*, of this city, we do not find a paper in the country but applauds the President's message, resenting the impudence of the House at Washington. His points are regarded as well taken, and as constituting not merely a justification of his course, but as a merited rebuke of insufferable impudence.

THE Emperor of Brazil spent Saturday afternoon in a hurried inspection of matters of interest in and about the city. He is doing up the country at a pace never dreamed of before, and keeps at it with a diligence that is in every way commendable. His independent style of sight-seeing is so Yankee like that it is particularly amusing, especially in its contrast with our usual ideas of the slow dignity of royalty.

THE *Evening Telegraph*, of this city, with the evening left out, returned Saturday to the folio form. Its appearance is bright and inviting, and it is one of the best of our evening papers. Our able cotemporary, the *Pittsburgh Press*, has also made a change in consonance with the freshness of the spring season, and appears in a handsome new dress of type. We congratulate the Messrs. Neeb upon the well merited success which attends their efforts to make a good newspaper.

THE present week will usher in our great Centennial celebration, and will thus represent a great event in American history. Politically it calls up the fact of the completion of the first centenary of American governmental history—a fact of no small importance in this country, as it represents our change from a provincial to an independent relation. It is with a view of developing the great progress and varied resources of the country that the Centennial Exposition was first originated. It rapidly broadened into an international affair, and so stands at this time. As such it bids fair to prove a magnificent success, and certainly commands the enthusiasm of the American people. The opening ceremonies will be very attractive and interesting, and will be attended by a vast concourse of people. The dignitaries of the land, including the President, his Cabinet, Congress, and many distinguished gentlemen, together with the Emperor of Brazil and suite, will be present at the opening. We cordially wish it the success it will have.

THOSE who imagined that Russia would not be at the pains to seize any of the Central Asian territories that might become valuable or desirable, will be undeceived on learning that Khokand has been absorbed, and placed, we judge, under the administration of the Governor of Tashkend. The conquest was expected to be easily and readily accomplished; but, with the exception of the district of Nannagan, in the north, was attended with severe fighting and much bloodshed. The final battle was fought in January last, on the Jaxartes, in the vicinity of Khokand, and lasted a fortnight. The result was the annexation of the entire Khanate. This action, of course, creates considerable excitement in England. It is said that it stood that with this Khanate in their possession, the road to India is entirely open, any this is anything but agreeable to the English. The war was declared to be necessary, owing to the pugnacious propensities of the Khan, but the English statesmen imagine that this was only the ostensible reason for the war, and that the real reason is not brought to light.

It is not often that a man so perfectly describes himself as does Mr. PITTSBURGH, all the way from Texas. He is doorkeeper of the House at Washington, and, of course, a Representative Democrat. It is quite evident he was never so high up in life before, as he now is. To say that he is a great big fellow will half express it. To use the slang phrase of this doorkeeper gentleman, he is "a bigger man than old GRANT." All this comes of the attentions paid him, which are perfectly amazing to his modest, humble soul. A boy is at hand, when his lordship arrives at the House, to help him get his coat off. Then the members are so obsequious. "I cannot put my hats on the floor, but they make a brake for me," he exclaims, giving as a reason, that they are "so clamorous" for offices for friends, that "sometimes a dozen begin at me at once for places." So troublesome are these worthies, that sometimes for days he does not dare "to git out of his office." In the way of entertainment, he has "more invitations to frolics with the members and Senators than any man in Washington." Cox is a warm friend, also KERR, and even Mrs. KERR smiles on him. He will have "a big time" at Philadelphia and when he gets all his clerks broken in he will have a nice time generally. His only drawback is that financially he is "tight up on the first of the month," a condition in which he includes most of the members. So excepting that period he is [illegible] indeed.

SAMUEL BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican* has been taking the New York *Tribune* to task for the course it has pursued as to the Presidential question. The *Tribune* suddenly has a quantity of correspondence on that particular subject, and this it answers. On the Democratic side, it letter Tilden alone; and while it does not say it we judge that TILDEN is to receive its support as against any other man. "The feeling of the people is that the country would be safe in his hands as the Executive. It is our conviction that if Governor TILDEN should be nominated at St. Louis the gentleman who have called a political conference in this city would take no independent action, whatever might be done by the Republicans at Cincinnati. So if Mr. BRISTOW should be nominated at Cincinnati, the conferees would be satisfied and take no steps toward making another nomination. The nomination of Mr. BLAINE we judge would not be so entirely satisfactory, since that gentleman has not distinguished himself particularly as an advocate of reform. Still we do not think that a protest would be deemed necessary in the event of his being the Republican candidate." It then hits back at the *Republican* by declaring that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS would have made the best candidate of all, had his name not been so obtrusively put forward and harped on so continually, as to have made it a reproach. Of course, this is a straight shot. But it does not for a moment show what the half dozen who had a political conference will do; but on that subject no one, so far as we know will, for a moment, care.

THE General Conference of the M. E. Church now in session at Baltimore, attracts considerable attention to that denomination, both as to its influence and growth in the country. The following presents the material facts very correctly: The M. E. Church in the United States, all branches included, has a total lay membership of 3,173,229, with 20,453 itinerant ministers and 24,384 local preachers. But it seems from the census of 1870 that there must be more churches than ministers; for though the Church official statistics of 1875 show but 24,384 local preachers, there were in 1870 no less than 25,278 congregations. This is entirely the growth of the century now closing, as the Church seems to have disappeared during the Revolution. The first General Conference was held in Baltimore in 1796. But the American Methodists, after the Republic was established, developed a church polity in great contrast with the timid one of their English brethren. They became a distinct, well-organized body, elected bishops, and struck out manfully for themselves. The great division on the slavery question has never yet been healed, but some overtures on the subject have passed between the two sections. In 1870 the church edifices were reported to number 21,337, and the total value of the property was given at $69,854,-191, but in 1875 the church edifices and parsonages of the Methodist Episcopal Church [illegible] rise to $91,642,665. The continuance of the sectional division in their great church is now without any reason or justification, and is most unfortunate for all the national interests, as this is the leading religious denomination in the Republic and seems likely to continue so.

THE tendency of the Democrats in Congress to get in resolutions to pay their rebel friends has been remarked a number of times already. The latest effort of the kind was to pay the postmasters and contractors at the South that went into the rebellion. One day last week, just as the House was about to adjourn, ATKINS, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to insert in the postoffice appropriation bill a provision for the payment of the salaries due the postmasters and mail contractors of the Southern States who went into the rebellion. The question was sprung unexpectedly, and the vote having been taken, Mr. COX, who was in the chair, declared the resolution adopted. The Republicans, who by this time were fairly awake to the scheme, demanded the ayes and nays, and, afraid to place themselves on record, the Northern Democrats began to scatter. Seeing this, Mr. ATKINS withdrew his resolution. Determined to make the opposition show their hands, if possible, Mr. GARFIELD renewed the resolution and demanded the ayes and nays again. At this there was a regular stampede, and things looked decidedly equally in the Democratic quarter, when that intellectual colossus, HEISTER CLYMER, came to the rescue with a motion to adjourn. This was carried by a strict party vote, and the Northern Democrats were saved for the time being from a very disagreeable predicament. It will be noted, however, that there was a perfect readiness to pay these rebel claims if it could be done surreptitiously or without having the responsibility therefor affixed to the Northern Democracy. And if this attempt is thus made now, when the Senate and President are in the way of its accomplishment, what would be done if once the various branches of the Government should pass entirely into the hands of the Democratic party.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

We have received, but have not the space to publish an article addressed to Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, written in opposition to the specie resumption theories of the New York Chamber of Commerce. [illegible] referred to, but refer to this article in support of [illegible] statements of fact which it contains, and not that we endorse [illegible] entire chain of reasoning, nor all of its conclusions. The points presented are deserving at least of thoughtful consideration, and it is with this purpose of submitting them to the public that we refer to them here. We do not agree with the author in the view he apparently presents, that an unlimited issue of currency will correct the lack of confidence, and inspire business activity. Two causes enter into this lack of confidence, that are not immediately controllable. One is, the perpetual agitation for specie payments, through the press, and in Congress. The other is the evident strain in that direction on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. The uncertainty that hangs over the question involves serious danger; and hence we have never opposed the attainment of specie payments when it can be legitimately done. We have opposed the illegitimate enterprises in that direction, and will continue to do so. But just now, there is, in our opinion almost as much danger in the unlimited expansion of greenback currency, thus occasioning a new and violent shock to our financial system, as in a legitimate strain after specie payments.

Our correspondent also reasons as though the vast debts he figures up were all owned abroad, and the interest moneys were sent abroad. This is not correct. Statistics clearly show that we do not send the vast sum mentioned abroad, and we hold there is far deeper than he imagines from debts held at home. There are occult laws governing the holding of large estates that cannot be clearly reasoned upon. We do not imagine that the capital or wealth of this country will ever be concentrated in few hands, as we do not establish laws of primogeniture. A fatality has always followed large masses of unentailed wealth, by which it is speedily scattered, either by the growth of families, or by unfortunate management. Nor do we fear the overwhelming bankruptcy foreshadowed. We admit that from one standpoint all this seems probable; but there are offsetting facts. 1. We are rapidly gaining on our imports—our exports now exceeding and gaining on them steadily and constantly. This, at least, proves that we are utilizing our resources. 2. The facts show that in the several articles to which reference is made, we are gaining. Our cotton manufactories at the South are steadily increasing in number and capacity. So of flax, glass, iron, leather, silk, wool and sugar and molasses. We recently gave the facts bearing on these points, which may be summarized as follows: Our glass manufacturers, while not competing against the finer and more ornamental qualities of glass are securing entire possession of the American markets, in the lines that constitute their specialties in manufacture. Our iron manufacturers are actually beginning to compete in the foreign, and even European markets for the sale of iron. There are a few specialties against which we cannot compete, but in the main we have reached a competing point. In silk, our Paterson manufactories have reached a point where they fairly compete for the American market, and are rapidly gaining control of the market. In wool we are behind, not that we need be, but because of the unutterable stupidity of Congress. Were the Texas & Pacific Railroad aided through, as it ought to be, we would in from three to five years, be entirely independent of Europe, as regards our woolen supply. So long as slavery exists in Cuba, we suppose our imports of sugar and molasses will be quite large. But these aside, and we have made astonishing progress with all other articles of manufacture. We gather from these facts two conclusions: 1. That we have not been at a stand still, these several years, but have been making rapid progress toward a condition of financial safety, so far as the mere development of resources is concerned. 2. That bankruptcy over the entire nation, growing out of our home debts, and the consequent consolidation of wealth in few hands, is not the necessary result of the troubles we have.

The proposition to convert our national bonds into "national money" we flatly oppose, as dishonorable, dishonest, and as involving downright repudiation. The record of the GAZETTE is clear on this point. The arguments on which the idea is based are simply fallacious. The issue of $1,300,000,000 of greenbacks would break down our credit at the outset, and would put an end to the enterprise, so largely depended on to bring about prosperity. We do not need to restate the laws regulating this fact. They have been stated, time and again in these columns. Our national debt is largely held abroad, where our national currency is not recognized, and where gold must be used to redeem it. We have not the gold to do it, and so could not. Even at home, who will surrender interest bearing, for non-interest bearing obligations? The entire idea is absurd. We conclude, that as a gradual approach toward specie payments seems to best satisfy the popular mind and develop most of confidence, it is the best policy that can be adopted. We would like to have resumption made entirely subsidiary to the development of the material prosperity of the country; but we plainly see that the two must go hand in hand; and hence do not propose to be so blinded by pet theories as to shut our eyes to new developments of facts. We also wish to distinctly say that we approve of a duty on tea and coffee, as it has been proven that it does not add to the cost of those articles. Still farther, we do not propose to open our columns to the discussion of obsolete views.

STATE NEWS.

OVER fifty thousand dollars worth of horses have been shipped out of Somerset county by rail within the past three months.

A MILLION trout have been hatched this year at the Ludlow trouterry, in Warren, three hundred of which were sent from that place to the Centennial last week.

ABOUT fifteen pounds of lead ore have been mined from a lode at a point near Milltown, on the line of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, in Cumberland county. The vein that is being worked is said to be very rich in lead.

THE first Sabbath school convention of the Allegheny Evangelical Lutheran Synod will be held in Altoona, May 23rd, 24th and 25th. Each school in the synod will elect two delegates, who, together with the pastor, will represent it in the convention.

THE largest block of coal ever mined in America passed over the Mahanoy Plane consigned to Philadelphia, to be placed on exhibition at the Centennial. It was mined at the Draper Colliery, near Gilberton. As shipped it weighed *fourteen and a half tons*. Its dimensions are 9 feet by 5½. It was, when first cut, much larger, but could not be taken from the mine.

A BLIND tramp from Nebraska passed through Johnstown, by way of the railroad track, on Thursday. He always walks on the right side of the road, and guides himself with the assistance of a cane. When he hears a train approaching he leaves the track altogether. Although he can see none of the wonders of the Exhibition, he says it will be a pleasure to be in the crowd.

DURING a drunken row in January, 1874, a man named John Conroy, a miner, was shot and killed in Springbrook, Luzerne county, by an associate, named Patrick Kelly, also a miner. Since that time John Jennings, a friend of the murdered man has been indefatigable in the effort to apprehend Kelly. He traveled all over the country upon the trail of the murderer, and his search has just been brought to a successful termination by the arrest of the murderer in Mahanoy City. Kelly confesses his crime, but seeks to palliate it by the excuse of drunkenness. He is said to be a man of very violent passions.

ADJUTANT General Latta announces that about two hundred and sixty acres of land within the limits of Fairmount Park, and about a mile in its farthest distance from the Exposition buildings, have been designated by the Park Commissioners for the encampment of the organized militia and National Guard. The Governor of Pennsylvania is charged with the allotment and assignment of the ground to the military bodies who may visit Philadelphia during the Centennial. It is intended to set the land apart by States. There is a prospect that the National Guard of this State will encamp at Philadelphia early in September instead of the 4th of July, as was generally expected.

THE following is a list of the times and places appointed for the spring inspection of all the divisions of the N. G. of Pennsylvania, except the First, for which the time has not yet been fixed: Second Division, Major General William J. Bolton, Monday, May 15th, at Allentown; Third Division, Major General Edwin S. Osborne, Tuesday, May 16th, at Scranton; Fourth Division, Major General Frank R. Siegfred, Wednesday, May 17th at Harrisburg; Fifth Division, Major General James A. Beaver, Twelfth regiment, Friday, May 19th, at Williamsport; Fifth regiment and independent companies, Saturday, May 20th, at Altoona; First Division, Major General Alfred L. Pearson, Monday, May 22, at Pittsburgh; Seventh Division, Major General H. S. Huidekoper, Fifteenth Regiment, Tuesday, May 23, at Greenville; Seventeenth Regiment, Wednesday, May 24 at Corry; Eighth Division, Major General Thos. F. Gallagher, Thursday, June 8, at Saltsburg; Ninth Division, Major General Harry White, Thursday, June 8, at Saltsburg; Tenth Division, Major General John R. Dobson, Saturday, May 27, at Paoli. Divisional musters will be ordered to assemble at the earliest practicable hour in the forenoon of the days named.

Married But Not Mated.

The example set by Senator Christiancy in marrying a lady much younger than himself has been followed and is to be followed. A few afternoons since there was a gay gathering at the picturesque old Rock Creek Church, just north of the city, to witness the marriage of Mr. Beach, of Connecticut, a gentleman of mature years, to Miss Emily Wood, a Washington belle, who is said to have refused several excellent offers, among them Mr. Corcoran. Next on the hymeneal docket will come the marriage of Mr. Chandler Robbins, a Bostonian, now domiciliating in New York, who is getting well along towards three score, to Miss Kittie Frelinghuysen, a daughter of Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. And "they say" that a Republican Senator, who is well advanced in years, is actually engaged to an ornament of "Society" just out of her teens. Who can wonder that Sir Edward Thornton has been reminded of an epigram written in London when a wealthy returned East Indian married a popular actress:

Still she's young, and still she's fair,
Our love and plaudits sharing;
And tho' well known for service past,
She's none the worse for Waring.
—*Wash. Correspondent.*

How to Make Children Moral.

I sometimes think that instead of beginning, as we do, with a whole heaven and earth embracing theory of duty to God and man, it might be better to adopt with our children the method of dealing only with each particular instance of moral obligation empirically as it occurs; with each particular incident of life, detached as it were from the notion of a formal system, code, or theory of religious belief, until the recurrence of the same rules of morality under the same governing principle, invoked only in immediate application to some instance of conduct or incident of personal experience, built up by degrees by force of precedent which will have the force and efficacy of law before it was theoretically inculcated as such. Whoever said that principles were moral habits spoke, it seems to me, a valuable truth, not generally sufficiently recognized or acted upon in the task of education.—*Atlantic.*

Signs of the Times.

By the fitful wind that blows,
By the assessing of our nose,
By the pricing of our horse,
By the need of stiffer corns,
By the landlord's awful figure,
By the gas bill big and bigger,
By the work we have to raise,
Money for the selling days,
By the house that "takes us in,"
By the carman's fees and din,
By the wheezing of the asthma,
By the First of May phantasma,
By the deuce to pay at home,
We may know that spring has come.
—*New York Mail.*

LETTER FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Land and Its People—The Resources of the Territory—The Filthy Habits of the Population—Their Houses and Modes of Living—A Degraded Race.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO, April 18, 1876.

To the stranger, New Mexico appears as a missing link in the territorial chain. The great bulk of the inhabitants, the manners and customs, the building material, the mode of agriculture and the general aspect of the towns and scenery, seem strangely foreign. It is not known by most of your readers, that is our own country, such a strange land as New Mexico exists. Having seen most of her people, studied their habits, and paid continual attention to her agricultural facilities, I am enabled to speak from observation.

AGRICULTURALLY,

Agriculturally, she is exceedingly unproductive. The Rio Grande, Pecos, Rio Bonito and Gila river valleys are the only productive portions (with few exceptions) in the territory. In these valleys, corn, occasionally potatoes, and the various garden vegetables thrive luxuriantly and attain a monstrous size. It is utterly impossible, however, to raise any vegetable without employing irrigation. The ever attendant *acequias*, or canal for irrigation, must be employed, and thus it is that the Rio Grande valley is cut in every conceivable direction by these indispensable channels. Many valleys, though naturally fertile, cannot be agriculturally turned into account, because of the absence of water. Consequently, no field products are exported, all grown being required for home consumption. Wool, with hides, is exported to a small extent. By far the greater area is a monotonous change of plains, mountains and rocks, producing nothing but sage brush, sand and stunted vegetation; and supporting, principally, bears, antelopes, deer, rabbits and coyotes.

From any other standpoint, than an increase of territory, one is puzzled as to the actual advantage the United States reaps by

THE ACQUISITION OF NEW MEXICO.

The War Department expends much money annually on maintaining some half dozen or more military posts, and employing and providing subsistence for the soldiers. It is but lately that taxes are levied on the distilling of intoxicating beverages. Although New Mexico has the population to become a State, it should remain as it is, a territory. The white, or American population, is diminutive and most of them object to its admission in the Union as a State. Stock raising could be carried on extensively, but for want of enterprise and capital it is not engaged in to much of an extent. Small herds of goats, horses, sheep and cattle are occasionally seen, but bear no comparison to the great numbers supported on similar pasturage in Western Texas. When we come to the bulk of the inhabitants, we must speak of a race very low down in the scale of humanity. I have reference to the Mexicans, who are as indolent as they are filthy, who are as devoid of honesty, industry, enterprise and means as they are of character. Abiding in mud hovels, subsisting on the filthiest and plainest of fare they lead an unambitious, good for-nothing life. I speak of the great majority, there being, of course, a few half way exceptions.

A trip down the Rio Grande valley should not be dispensed with by those desirous of learning the habits of Mexicans on American soil. On this journey they may be observed in their various vocations, the principle of which is to lean against their several habitations, and sun themselves. A ragged cotton blanket, wadded with wool, seems to be an indispensable article of apparel with a Mexican. To see him of an early morning, without a blanket of this description thrown over his head and shoulders would be a curiosity.

THEIR HABITATIONS.

As I have had the pleasure (?) of being the guest of many heads of Mexican families, an attempt will be made to convey an idea of the internal arrangements of the household. Sun-dried mud cubes, known as adobes, are employed in constructing these hovels. The walls are raised about nine feet in height and generally daubed with mud to fill the interstices. Several beams are thrown across the wall, covered with coarse grass or bark, and about ten inches of dirt thrown over the whole, forming the flat roof. The internal dimensions vary, but in most cases the room is about ten by fourteen feet, with a small mud fireplace in one end. The original earth forms the floor. In this hovel, entered by a rickety wooden door, reside from five to a dozen souls, according to the size of the usually large family. A couch of sticks occupies one corner, but often no bed is used. The two or three small apertures left in the walls and intended for windows, are pasted over with white rags. A few articles of rusty, battered cooking utensils hang over the fireplace, and are kept scrupulously filthy. These utensils serve a double purpose, that of cooking in, and feeding the always attendant dog, after which they are hung up for future use. I would be ashamed to mention some of their filthiest habits. Outside is a conical, mud baking oven. This oven, when not in use for baking, is occupied by the dogs as a kennel. In the autumn the outside walls are ornamented with long strings of cayenne pepper, or *Chili Colorado*, as the Mexican calls it. A hollowed out stone is used for pounding corn, from which tortillas are made. Some may think I am prevaricating or carrying my assertions to extremes, but any person acquainted with Mexican habits will know that I have only hinted at their filthiness.

THE TRIBES IN THE TERRITORY.

Various tribes of Indians are natives, but are successfully confined in reservations under military authority. Considerable numbers of Americans are scattered throughout the territory, engaged in mercantile pursuits or mining. In Grant county, comprising a large area in the extreme southwestern portion, much gold, silver, copper and lead has been found. The great scarcity of water will not permit of some of the richest deposits being worked. Several silver mines are affording encouraging returns, but the lack of capital and good machinery are serious drawbacks to successful silver mining. Several mills are in Silver City, actively employed in reducing ores. Paying lead mines are being worked in Socorro county. The scenery of New Mexico is diversified, mountains lofty and dwarfed, rounded and jagged, conical and canister-shaped, are seen throughout the territory. Mountains are visible in any portion in which the observer may be situated. Arid, extending plains and miniature mountain valleys are general. Grand canons abound. The climate is absolutely delightful, being warm and dry during the winter. The rainy season commences the latter part of June, and continues until September.

LEWIS H. WALLACE,
Co. C, Ninth Cavalry, Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

Good Rules.

President Wayland—one of the best known and most sucessful college presidents of his time—gives the following as the principles by which he was governed during his presidency, which may be regarded as the secret of his success:

"1. A resolute and honest consecration to the work to be done. He had cut loose from whatever interfered with that work and given himself to the work of building up the University."

"2. A dogged instinct to do his duty. He had a fixed determination to go through with what he had begun, and to take up every duty as it came."

"3. Never to act for to-morrow, or next month, instead of to-day. It has been my rule to do to-day what I have to do, as well as I know how. The way to prepare for to-morrow is to do with a whole heart the duty of to-day."

"4. Adherence to general principles. Have confidence in principles. They will bring you into narrow places and up steep defiles, but keep on, and you will see a glory beyond that will repay the labor and toil of the ascent. For myself, I am built railroad fashion, I can go forwards, and, if necessary, I can back; but I can't *go sideways*."

Centennial Expenses.

People must not mind the report that some newspapers give as to proposed extortions at Philadelphia. This was the story told of Vienna and Paris during similar excitements, and it was proved grossly exaggerated in both instances. There will be accommodations for all classes; people who want cheap board, people who expect and are willing to pay the highest prices. There will be lunches at fifty cents and dinners in the best Parisian style at five dollars. By taking a lunch from your homes, you may spend the whole day at the Exposition for fifty cents, or, unprovided with domestic edibles, you may lunch in the Vienna bakery, dine at Calmad's restaurant, and tea at Lauber's, eating the choicest dishes and trying the best wines. Cab hire need not worry one, for the cars are so handy in Philadelphia that it is really an extravagance to hire cabs or carriages. Such an entertainment as will be afforded us after Tuesday next is worth ten times the charge of admission, and no one should begrudge it. We regard our Centennial as a grand feature of the country, certain to prove of vast advantage to the country.

INTERVIEWING TH. NAST.

The Great Caricaturist on the Centennial and the Presidential Campaign.

Among the swarm of newspaper men attracted to Philadelphia by the Exposition a most prominent factor is Th. Nast, the caricaturist of *Harper's Weekly*. In the corridor of the Continental a *Times* representative chanced upon this original, whose mission in this world is to condense a powerful political speech into a pictorial exaggeration far less in surface than the head of a cheese-box. "Drink with me," said Nast, "eat with me, sleep with me, but for heaven's sake don't interview me; you may interview my pictures, make them or curse them—but no interview." "Certainly not," replied the *Times* man; "what brings you here?" "Pleasure, not business; wanted to glance over the display before the rush came." "What do you think of the Exposition?" "Clever, clever—that's the word—in all its departments. In the main building the collection of the rare, the quaint and the beautiful is grand. England makes, in particular, the finest kind of display, and Belgium comes next. Then, too, the Japanese department is deserving of full praise. The exhibit must be far ahead of former displays in Europe, at London, Paris, Vienna and elsewhere. I started for the Vienna Exposition, but didn't get there, and it was in this way: At London a document reached me from the State Department, making me an honorary commissioner to the Exposition; I fondly hoped to visit Vienna in a private capacity, but was unwilling to figure there as a representative man, so I took the first steamer for America, and from New York wrote to the Secretary of State declining the appointment with thanks."

Mr. Nast goes back to New York to-day, but will return here next week and spend some time at the Exposition. Incidentally he remarked that he didn't anticipate much fun in the caricature line during the coming campaign.—*Phila. Times*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; Major Gen. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert O. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP,
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. e14-d&S

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. e14-d&S

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT.
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d28

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. W. TYSON,
Sealer of Weights & Measures,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office—41 Federal St., Allegheny City.
Box 843, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC
should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE,
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
b45
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

A SAFE LIGHT.
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Averill Chemical Paint,
The Cheapest, most Durable, Glossy and Beautiful. All ready mixed, of all colors, in packages to suit. Any one can put it on. Sold by
A. BALDWIN,
c26-MWF No. 19 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WEDNESDAY
MAY 3, 1876,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
The Lowest Prices.

Silks, Dress Goods.
At 75c, superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 80, 85 and 90c, heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1, superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, extra good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, fine Gros Grain and Handspun Black Silks.
At $1.62½ to $2, extra value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $2 to $4.50, fine Cashmere Black Silks.
At $1, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1.25, Colored Dress Silks, special bargains.
At $1.50 to $2.50, fine Colored Dress Silks, extra value.
At 18¾ to 75c, choice styles new Jap. Silks.
At 75c to $2, beautiful variety Fancy Striped Silks.
At 25, 30 and 33c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 37½ and 40c, Black Alpacas, worth 45 and 50c.
At 45 and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 55c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, fine pure Black Alpacas.
At 80, 87½ and $1, extra fine Black Pure Mohairs.
At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges.
At 50 and 62½c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85 and 90c, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 to $3, fine wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
At 8c, new Spring Dress Plaids, former price 12½c
At 8½c, new Caledonian Plaids for Spring.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Alpacas, worth 18½c.
At 15 and 18½c, new London Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, new Lucknow Suitings.
At 12½ and 25c, Camel's Hair Spring Plaids, worth 15 and 20c.
At 18¾c to 50c, Plain and Brocaded Alpacas, colored, very cheap.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Beranes and Continental Plaids.
At 25 to 75c, latest shades in genuine Mohairs.
At 45, 50 and 62½c, choice line in Cashmere Plaids.
At 35 and 40c, new shades in Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 62½c and upward, choice assortment fine Dress materials.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.
At 12½, 15, 18¾ and 25c to $2, choice styles in Black and latest shades in Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, &c., &c.

N. B.—Our "Ladies' Journal" ter, useful recipes, the latest free to any address.

" for May, the most interestin Fashion Plates, &c., is now ou

1876 MAY 5th. 1876
New and attractive stock of
DRESS GOODS!
Now arriving and opening, at prices fully one-fourth lower than sales were made one month ago.
Our stock is very full. We never offered a more complete assortment of desirable and stylish Dress Goods.
In our low priced Dress Goods Department we offer a very large line of goods in
PLAIN, PLAID And STRIPED,
At 10, 12½ and 15 cents.
In our Medium Priced Department we offer a splendid assortment of
MOHAIRS,
Wool and Camel's Hair Fabrics in Plaids, Stripes, Brocade and Damasse styles, comprising over 50 different varieties of goods at 20, 25, 28, 31, 35 and 37½c.
In Silk and Wool Goods, such as Plain PONGEES, all-Silk Striped and Brocade All-wool DERREGES our stock will be found especially attractive.
Another importation of "OUR OWN" Black Cashmeres at 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, 90c and $1. Also "OUR OWN" Black Alpacas at 25, 31, 35, 37½, 45 and 50c.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEG HENY CITY.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.
In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep up the quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our
Ready-Made Clothing Departments
Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship.
Merchant Tailoring Department
We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.
With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.
CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,
Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 42 Fifth avenue.
REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.
REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.
REMOVAL.
Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.
NOT

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Gorn at Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 8, 1876.

There was a busy day Saturday at the banks, the closing up a week of only moderate activity. The entire week has been on a similar plane as to business transactions—that is, a comparatively small amount of business, which, however, has kept pace with the demand. The banks generally declared fair, and in some cases large dividends for the past six months, showing that the general prosperity of business have been acceptably large. A sanguine feeling is prevalent, and the outlook here is regarded as most excellent, in a business sense.

The rates for discount remain unchanged.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

There seems to be a curious agreement on all sides to postpone the hope for a general resumption of business till after the result of the Presidential election shall be known, a circumstance that should teach both parties to conform their nominations, platforms and campaign rather to the welfare of the country than to any individual political considerations. The extent of the business confidence throughout the country will be governed by the extent of the popular confidence in the conservative management of the finances, the proper regulation of taxes, and the honest and economical administration of the Government. There will be no general revival of business, notable alike for extent and permanence, until after the Presidential election, and whether or not there will be, even then, must depend on the good or bad influences the campaign shall produce. It needs only a casual observation to be persuaded of this, for it is admitted on all sides by careful business men.

There is more confidence in business circles than there has been at any time since 1872, but it is a confidence based upon the extraordinary events of the last two years, and the indication that the same policy will be maintained for another year. There is no anticipation of commercial failures, because it is believed that most business men have made their arrangements to carry them beyond the Presidential election, and that they will not jeopardize their business by reaching out beyond the prospects of the trade. The country merchants are buying very closely, both as to price and quantity of stocks. But in spite of this general precaution, a good deal of loss has been inevitable from the continued shrinkage in values, which is still going on, and the disappointment incident to the late spring. This will only make them the more cautious and close buyers rest of the season.

In the grain and produce trade there are various indications for good and bad, which perhaps balances each other. The current break in the price of wheat in this market was mainly owing to the sudden unloading by a clique of operators, bold, rich and powerful, who were temporarily stricken with panic, and who suddenly thrust upon the market the stock they had been carrying over the winter. These same bold operators have doubtless made their purchases have strengthened the market. But the fact that there is a large store of wheat in New York as well as in Chicago, and a comparatively small foreign demand, does not hold out a hope for any decided improvement in the price. In view the general expectation of a large amount coming in is likely to be disappointed, since Kansas and Nebraska have not been in market during the winter to meet their necessities growing out of the failure of their crop the preceding season. The price of produce generally is good, and the farmers are accordingly well off.

THE SILVER DISTRIBUTION.

For the present, so far as seems practicable, the scarcity of small change, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Treasurer, the several Assistant Treasurers and the designated depositories of the United States, to pay silver in the ordinary disbursements of the Government to an amount equal to the silver coin on hand prior to the passage of the Specie Resumption act of January 14, 1875.

United States bonds deposited for the week ending Saturday $58,500, United States bonds held for circulation for the week $615,000.

National bank circulation outstanding $236,520,-926, of which amount $2,091,190 are gold notes.

Revenue for the month to date, $4,132,778.46; for the fiscal year to date $97,178,226.01.

Customs for the month to date $2,220,873.51; fiscal year to date $127,816,273.26.

Bank notes received for redemption Saturday $68,000; total receipts for the week $2,000,125.

The specie shipment for the week amounted to $1,251,43, of which $21,626,228.96 was in gold coin.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

6's, reg. ..... 112¾ | 6-20's 1885-coupon 122¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon ..... 118¾ | 5-20's, 1867 ..... 120¾
" 6's 1864, all called.— | Currency 6's 125½
" 1865 ..... 118¾ | New 5 per cents 116¾
" 1865 2nd ..... 118¾ | 10-40's, coupons 113¾
" 5-20's 1867 ..... 120¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen. ..... 101¾ | Ohio & Mississippi. 17
Erie ..... 14¾ | Union Pacific 64
L. S. ..... 91¾ | Chicago & Wabash.. 2¾
C. C. & I. C. ..... 4¾ | Harlem 126½
St. Paul ..... 37 | Adams Express 108½
Do. pf'd ..... 82¾ | American Express.. 62
Michigan Southern ..... 53¾ | U. S. Express 69½
Do. Central ..... 48¾ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex 86½
Do. pf'd ..... 76¾ | Quicksilver 17
Do. Pref. ..... 82¾ | Fort Wayne 102¾
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. ..... 89½ | Terre Haute 16
Clev. & Pitts ..... 86 | Panama 129
Pitts. Mail ..... 19½ | from Mountain 21
Pitts. Cin. & St. L. 40

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

C. & A. (8) ..... 92¾ | Con. Trans (B) 47¾
Reading (B) ..... 44¼ | Empire Dc (A) 4¼
U. Cos. of N. J. (A) 132 | A. V. R. R. 7-30(S) 101¾
Oil Creek (E) ..... 10¾ | P. & Ft. L. 7's(E) —
Leigh Valley (C) ..... 34¾ | North Pacific bonds —

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Sarah Cashmore to Eli Bridge, May 1, 1876; lot on Coal View township, with small house $100
Jessie E. Bennett by her guardian to John Roberts, March 6, 1876; 2 acres and 111.74 perches in Mount Lebanon township 200
John Dickson et al. to John Roberts, February 15, 1876; 2 acres and 111.74 perches in North Strabane township 800
H. McCluney et ux. to N. R. Duffy, October 13, 1869; 1 lot on Sarah street, Pleasant Valley borough 250
Thomas McCowal et ux. to Peter McIntire, April 28, 1876; lot on Avenue, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny city 675
Richard Coyle et ux. to John Emmell, August 14, 1872; lot on Anne street, Second ward, Allegheny 1,425
Thomas E. Chanler to the Enterprise Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, July 1, 1875; lot No. 58, W. S. Gill's plan in Allegheny 800

NEW YORK, May 8, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2 on call; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $490,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $626,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling: exchange was dull, declined from 112¾ to 112¾, and closed at 112⅜. The carrying rates were 1, 1¼ and 2. Gold was no exception to the rule. The engagements to-day aggregate $2,225,000. The Treasury order to pay out silver on currency drafts includes Clearing House certificates, which range from $5,000 upward. Some of these have already been presented.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase $4,826,400
Specie, decrease 2,727,500
Legal Tenders, decrease 3,967,100
Deposits, increase 3,128,900
Circulation, decrease 62,400
Reserve, decrease 1,944,275

Government closed quiet. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. State bonds were quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. In stock the market has had an advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. Later there was a decline from the highest point, when the market became steady, and closed active, strong and higher. Lake Shore rose to 38¾, 5 per cent. common to 37, preferred to 51, Western Union to 86¾. Michigan Central to 48¾. Northwest preferred to 57¾, Ohios to 17, and Union Pacific Mail fell off to 37¾, and closed at 37½, Rallied to 19¾, and Northwest common fell from 40¾ to 39¾. The sales to-day aggregate 156,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 35,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwest, 10,000 New York Central, 6,000 Lake Shore, and 27,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 114¾; do '65 new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 113¾; coupons, 113¾; currency 6s, 125½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 43; do new, 41; Virginia, new, 31; do old, 32; Missouri sixes, 105½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; preferred, 39; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Co., 87; American Express, 62; United States Express, 69½; New York Central, 110; Erie, 14¾; do. preferred, 32; Hudson, 127; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 47¾; Union Pacific, 64; Lake Shore, 38¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93; Northwestern common, 36½; do preferred, 69¾; C. C. C. & I., 4¾; New Jersey Central, 90¾; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 37; do preferred, 82¾; Toledo & Wabash, 10¾; do preferred, 19¾; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 16½; preferred, 113; Chicago & Alton, 96½; do. preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Burlington & Quincy, 124; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17¾; Missouri Pacific, 113; A. & P. preferred, 102½; Indiana Central, 4¾; Hannibal & St. Jos., 11; Panama, 129; Central Pacific 106¾; Union, 104¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 101¾; Sinking Fund, 91¾.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols 96⅝. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 1⅛@1¼, or ¾@⅝ below the Bank of England. Consols 96 9-16 for money and account; United States bonds 6's 109¾.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes 109f 45c.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—New fives, 101¾.

Corn Prospects.

Parties engaged in the corn (maize) trade are regarding the situation with more than usual interest, and not a few of them think the prospect is decidedly a strong one. They cite the fact that stocks are low, both here and at the East, in comparison with the stocks of a year ago, the small receipts here, which are less than half what they ought to be the first week in May, and the fact of a continued good demand, both in the East and in Europe, for the present low rates of freight obtaining, with the relatively high prices of hog product, there can scarcely be any other than a good demand for corn in Europe all through the summer. It is reported that English stock-raisers are already using it largely, and they can certainly make money by feeding it, and selling the meat in competition with the meats sent from the United States to European markets. The same fact tends to reduce the volume of corn shipments from the producing sections. The farmer who has hogs or cattle to fatten can make a great deal more money by feeding his corn than by selling it to be used as the "raw material" for 82c in New York, and many of them are doing so; the bulk of the corn now being shipped coming from the hands of men who are short of live stock. With this our stocks of corn are only about half as large as a year ago, and the market is very short for May, very few deliveries having been made yet. It seems probable, from what can be seen of the situation, that for the ended-and-odd corners in Chicago, to one of the biggest corners ever known would be run in May corn, and the present price be doubled by the 1st of June.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Receipts of Steamers, &c., Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Lewis, O. & P. C. ..... 2 | Caughey & H m ... 1
Minick & Co m ..... 1 | Total 8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

E. T. S. Wks m ..... 6 | Lucy Fur m 6
Carnegie Bros m ..... 1 | Pgh. F. & J. Co m ... 5
Byers Est'd & Co m ..... 1 | Jones & L. Ft l 13
Total 28

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur o ..... 15 | Shoen'r B. & Co o. 5
Pgh F & L. Co. ..... 5 | Total 25

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

R. Thomson S. Co m ... 4 | Minick & Co 7
Graf B. & Co m ..... 8 | Pgh. L. Co. m 2
Isabella Fur o ..... 10 | Lewis D & Co m .. 2
Carnegie Bros m ..... 3 | Byers McC & Co m. 1
Shoenberger B & Co ... 30 | Lewis, O & P r 3
Isley Fur m ..... 6 | Park Bros s1 1
Laughlin & Co ..... 10 | Total 90

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY May 6, 1876.

There is no change to record in any of the leading merchandise markets deserving of special mention; business is generally reported dull. Some of our produce merchants report that they never knew the produce business to be so dull and neglected at this season of the year.

APPLES—The market for Green Apples continues very dull, and they will soon be out of season —selling at $2a5 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50a55c ₱ gall.

BEANS—Selling at $1,15a1,22½ ₱ bu. for prime navies to the trade, and $1,20a1,25 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The market continues weak, and notwithstanding the supply of prime table Butter is not much in excess of the demand, prices are drooping; we reduce our quotations, to 24a26c for prime to choice dairy, and medium to good to 20a22.

CHEESE—New Cheese is coming forward freely, and the market is weaker in consequence; prime quoted at 11¾a12c. Prime old New York in light supply and prices are still maintained; 14¾a15c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $12a13 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is more inquired for, and the stocks are being rapidly reduced. We quote choice N. Y. State Apples at 10a10¼c ₱ lb; prime, 9¼a10c; Peaches, 11¾a12¼c for prime halves. Blackberries, 12½c. Pitted Cherries, 25a26c. Raspberries, 30a32c.

EGGS—The market continues overstocked and dull but prices remain about as last quoted, 13c. We can report a shipment by a single firm of 300 barrels to Philadelphia, and this may be the means of stiffening up the market.

FLOUR—The general position of the market has not varied much for some days; demand fair; prices unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7; ambers, 7,25a7,50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8,75a9,50. Rye Flour, 4,75a5.

GROCERIES—There is a fair business, but a new or important characteristics to which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

RICE.

Carolina..... 7 @7½ | Louisiana..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Choice..... 8¾ @9 | Fair..... 8 @8¼
Prime..... 8½ @8¾ | Dark..... 7½ @8

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice ..... 70 | N.O. strictly prime..62
Fair..... 60 | Demarara ..... 70@75

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf..... 12¾ | Standard B..... 10¾
Crushed..... 11¾ | Standard Ex C .10
Granulated..... 11 | Refined Yellows 9¾@ 9¾
Powdered..... 11 | N. O. new crop..8¾ @ 9
Standard A.. 10¾

TEAS.

Young Hyson 45 @1 00 | Japan ..... 40 @ 85
Gunpowder.. 80 @1 10 | Oolong..... 35 @ 85
Imperial..... 80 @ 90 | Souchong..... 35 @ 70

TEAS.

Fancy Rio... 22½ | H. Rio, in pkgs 27
Prime Rio... 23 @23½ | Rio, Ions, 24½
Good Rio... 20¾@21¾ | Roasted Javas, 33
Old Gov. Java 34

GRAIN—There is a fair local milling demand, and good sound Wheat still commands full prices; fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red, $1,35a1,38; do Michigan white, $1,42a1,45. The Oat market is offish in tone, but unchanged in price; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 39a41; do white, 42a43c. Corn continues dull, but there has been no further decline to price; shelled, free in elevator, 54a56c; ear, on track, 52a53c; sacked, 57a58c, according to quality. Rye unchanged, 80a82c. The London *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain markets for last week, says in some cases prices have slightly fallen, but that in general they have remained unchanged.

HOMINY—Quotable at $3,75a4 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Baled is in better supply and dull. No. 1 Timothy, $18a19 ₱ ton, and No. 2 do., $16a17.

MILL FEED—Continues quiet, with a supply fully equal to present requirements; no reveal change in prices. Bran, $15a16 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1,20a1,25 in gallon kegs; and $1a1,10 in kegs and bbls. Maple Sugar 10a11.

ONIONS—Dull—$1a1, 50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Selling, by the wagon load, at 30a35 ₱ bu., and outside charges for prime Peach Blows. It is almost impossible to dispose of a round lot at any price.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady demand, and our advices from the west during the past day or two indicate a more favorable feeling generally. We have made a further reduction in our quotations on Hams and Mess Pork. A Chicago exchange, of Friday, reported that market as being in a more healthy condition, and our Chicago dispatch, of yesterday, reported beg firmer.

Hams—Extra S. C. ..... 14 | Lard, Prime Leaf in
per lb..... 14 | tierces, per bl.... 14¾
Shoulders..... 9¾ | Do. half barrels.... 15
Bl'ast Bacon, S. C. 14¾ | Do. buckets..... —
Dried Beef, Ex. Su- | Lard Ref'd for sum-
perf. cut up.... 15 | mer use, in tins 14¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. | Do ..... ½ bbls 15
per doz..... 96¾ | Do ..... Bbls 15
Bacon Shoulders.... 9¾ | Do. 5 lb caddies 17
Rib Sides ..... — | Do. 5 lb do 16¾
Short Rib Sides..... 13¾ | Do. 2½ lb pails..... 17¾
Clear Sides..... 13¾ | Do. 5 lb do 17
Mess Pork, per bbl. $22.00 | Do. 2 lb do 16¾
Hams, S. C. ..... 21.00 | Do. 5 lb do, 4.00 lbs
RAGS—Steady at 2c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotable at $10,25a10.50 ₱ bu. Timothy Seed, $3,25a3,50. Flaxseed, $1,75a1,80.

TALLOW—Steady at 5a5¾c ₱ lb for prime country rendered, and 4¾a5¼c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 6, 1876.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of the preceding week also:

ARRIVALS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	361 cars	360 cars
Hogs	1,141 cars	108 cars
Sheep	71 cars	71 cars
Total	573 cars	534 cars

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change in rates from the west to this point, or from here east, and 25c ₱ 100 lbs to Chicago rather 22½c from here to New York; 20c to Philadelphia, and 18c to Baltimore. The recent pool arrangement between the four trunk Railroads leading eastward from Chicago, in respect to live stock freights, has, it is said, been broken up; therefore, there is reason to fear that the large shippers, who formerly identified with the pool arrangement, are having their cattle transported at nominal rates. As we have repeatedly stated, there is great complaint made by operators on some of the roads of the favoritism shown to large shippers, in giving advantages of some kind or other not accorded to ordinary shippers, and there is no question but it has a tendency to allow a few to monopolize the business at the expense of the many.

CATTLE.

Of the 361 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 290 cars were through and 71 cars local against 248 cars of the former and 112 cars of the latter for the preceding week; sales, 567 head; preceding week, 1,419.

The run of local stock was very light this week, and with an increased demand and diminished supply, the market was decidedly firmer and sellers had no difficulty in putting up prices from an ¼ to a ¾ of a cent ₱ lb. The eastern markets, particularly New York, were somewhat better. Chicago, our main source of supply for several weeks past, was firmer and more confident feeling, which, added to the limited offerings, gave sellers a very decided advantage, although the great bulk of the cattle sold were purchased by butchers and country dealers. Philadelphia and New York together took less than 25 cars. The run of through stock has been comparatively light for a couple or three weeks past, and this, we apprehend, has had considerable to do with the improvement this week, not only here but in the east, and it begins to look as if the market had about touched bottom.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers, of good quality, fat and smooth, of which there were none on sale, would have brought 5¾a6c, although but a limited number could have been disposed of at these rates. So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold in a wholesale way, above 5,65, but it was because there was an absence of prime stock, not for want of buyers. There will be considerable inquiry for fine stockers within the next few weeks as soon as the pasture gets up a little more, but we apprehend that stock growers will not feel disposed to buy at current rates, as there is now but little difference between good stockers and fair to medium grades of butcher cattle.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers 5,50a5,75
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers 5,25a5,45
Fair 1,100a1,200 steers 4,75a5,00
Fair to good 800a1,000 ℔s Stockers 4,00a4,50
Cows, Bulls and Stags 2,25a4,25

SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock has ruled in sellers favor this week, although it closes a little lame, under the influence of less favorable reports from New York. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the supply being scarcely equal to the demand, sellers had no difficulty in forcing prices up 2a3⅛c ₱ cwt for clipped, of which the offerings largely consisted; wooled sheep were dull and neglected, and notwithstanding the supply was small, brought but little, if any, better prices than those of last week. Sales of clipped were made at 4½a5½c for common to extra, and wooled at 6a7, in for fair to good. Common wooled sheep brought but little, if any, more than the nominal quotations, and did not sell as readily.

Wooled—Extra 100a110lbs 7,00a7,25
" Prime 90a95 ℔s 6,50a6,75
" Good 80a85 ..... 6,00a6,25
" Fair 70a75 lbs 5,50a5,75
" Common 70a75 lbs 4,50a5,00
Clipped—Extra 95a100lbs 5,75a6,00
" Prime 85a90 lbs 4,50a5,00
" Good 75a80 lbs 4,00a4,25
" Fair 70a75 lbs 3,00a3,50
Indianas, according to quality 3,00a6,75

HOGS

The market has stiffened up slightly within the past couple of days, and with more encouraging reports from the west and a limited supply, prices to-day, were if anything a shade higher. Philadelphia hogs sold at 5¾ for prime, quotable at 5¾ for medium to good Yorkers, 5¾a5¾. Prices have declined from 50 to 75cts. ₱ cwt within the past ten days, and hogs are lower now than they have been since last fall.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 6, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market for the raw article continues very unsettled, and prices have fluctuated more or less every day during the week; this is owing mainly to the manipulations of the "bulls" and "bears," to the former doing their utmost to put up prices and keep them up, and the latter, on the other hand, bringing all the influence they can to put prices down and keep them down until they have succeeded in covering their short sales. The general tone of the market, however, is weak, notwithstanding, so far as we can learn, no good reason can be assigned why it should be; the production continues comparatively light, no new strikes have been reported for some time the consumptions large and increasing and the visible supply is more reduced now than it has been for several years. In regard to Refined, nothing particularly new has transpired during the week, excepting that trade has been very dull, and prices are considerably lower. The outside refineries are hopeful that the railroad war, recently inaugurated, will have a tendency to weaken, if not to break up the combination, but there is a possibility that the prime movers in this movement may have had foresight enough to have provided against anything of this kind, and that the railroads, indentified with it, are so bound up that they dare not do anything that would even tend to weaken the oil combination The shipment to Richmond, Va., by way of Huntington, of which mention was made in our last review, was fully as successful as the most sanguine friends of the new seaboard outlet calculated upon, and other shipments will be made from this on, as it has been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated that the route is entirely practicable.

CRUDE.

The market was firmer, and prices, as compared with yesterday, were higher; United, 1,77½; Conduit, $1,80; Union, $1,77½; immediate shipment, $1,86.

REFINED.

Continues very dull, and prices are weak and nominal at 12¼a13¾ delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 10¾a10¼c on cars here.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week, 2,405 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 391,380 bbls, against 319,781 bbls same time last year Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 13,721 bbls; January 1st to date, 275,181 bbls; same time last year, 48,815 bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

Firmer, but unchanged; countries, $1,15; city make, $1,20a1,25.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O. Co.	Warden, F. & Co	2,811
Brilliant Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	725
Total		1,186

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Model o w	722
S. Craig	Penn o w	160
S. Craig	Chitawa o w	40
Total		862

THE WOOL TRADE.

Philadelphia.

Coates Brothers, in their review of the market for April, report as follows:

The dullness noted in our last circular has continued through the past month and there has been a decidedly more quiet and depressed time than for many years past. It has also lasted for a longer period than any one expected or thought possible and still continues. Some buyers have been in the market and have bought grades that were scarce at near present quotations for choice selections, while others who used descriptions which were more abundant, have been able to purchase at their very low offers. During this long dull time it has been practically impossible to force sales of any particular lots at near quotations, as low prices would not induce parties to buy who were not in immediate want of supplies. Stocks of all descriptions are light, and any fair trade would quickly clean up all the markets. Small lots of new fat-sheep wools are arriving, but it will yet be six or eight weeks before regular clip can come to market, and there are many buyers who will not purchase new wool until it has had a few months seasoning, so we do not see but that the old clip will all be wanted.

There is much talk about the price at which new wool will open in the spring, as the general opinion seems to be on a basis of about 25cts, for washed Ohio fleece with a corresponding figure for the wools of other localities. At this figure Ohio would cost in the Eastern markets, without profit to the shipper or operator, nearly 40 cents, at which price, if we take into consideration the greeness of the new wool, it would then be dearer than old at present quotations. But it seems to us unlikely that farmers will sell generally on the basis of 25cts. in Ohio, and buyers will probably find as sprouted $1,05; amber $1,04@1,05; white $1,04@1,05. Rye 87c. Corn: yellow 62@63c; mixed 61c. Oats inactive; western white 44@46c; Ohio do 39@42c. Pork: mess $22,50. Beef hams $26@26,50. Smoked hams 15@16c; pickled do 12¼@14c. Lard 13¾@14¼c. Whisky $1,12 for western. Butter: New York and Brooklyn county extra 26@28c; firsts 24@25c; western extra 24@25c; firsts 20@22c. Cheese: New York 12¾@14c; western fine 12½c. Eggs: western fresh 15@16c.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 4.—Refined petroleum 10¼@10½d; Spirits turpentine 22@22s 3d. Tallow 47s 6d @47s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged. Bacon 51s 3d; long clear middles 55s. Lard: American 52s 6d. Tallow 41s 3d. Refined petroleum 11¼d. Cotton steady; uplands 6 3-16d; Orleans 6¾d; sales of 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

ANTWERP, May 6.—Refined petroleum 27f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Cotton dull at 12c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,15@1,27. Corn steady at 46@46c. Oats firm at 37@42c. Rye firm at 70@72c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and prices higher; $21,25@21,50. Lard quiet; steam held at $13,37½@13,50; kettle $13@13,25. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8c; clear rib 11c; clear 11¼c. Bacon dull; 8, 12@12½c. Whisky in good demand at full prices; $1,07.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 western red 1,40; Pennsylvania $1,45. Corn steady at 61¾c. Oats dull; western mixed 44c. Rye dull at 82@83c. Lard unchanged. Bulk shoulders 8½; clear rib 12¾c. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 10¾c; clear rib 12¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 11¾c; refined 13¾@13¾c. Butter steady; western 20@22c.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 6.—Flour: superfine western $4,60@4,65; common to extra $4,50@5; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,00@7,00; winter wheat Ohios, $6,50@7,00; spring do, $5,25@6,25; Illinois $6,25@8,50; St. Louis $6,50@9,00. Corn: mixed and yellow 62@65c. Oats firm; mixed and No. 2 white 44@48c; rejected 42@46c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red Wabash $1,39; No. 1 white Michigan $1,38¾; No. 2 do, $1,31¾; extra white Michigan $1,39; amber $1,23¾; No. 3 red $1,12. Corn quiet; high mixed 53½; seller June 55¾c; low mixed 51¾c; no grade 49¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 34c; white 46c; Michigan 35c; rejected 31¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,09½; hard $1,21; No. 2 do $1,01¾; No. 3 90¾c. Corn steady; No. 2 31¾c. Rye scarce; No. 1 66c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring seller May 86c; No. 3 52c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,39. Corn firm at 45¾@45¾c. Oats dull at 31¾c. Rye and Barley nominal. Pork dull at $21,50. Lard and bulk meats: nothing doing. Bacon 9¾, 12@12¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,20 more shades. Corn: 1,000 White Fifty at 49½c; 500 at 49c. Rye unchanged. Pork $21,75. Bulk meats 8, 10, 11@12c. Bacon 9, 11¾@12¾c. Lard 14@15c. Whisky $1,07.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Cotton easy at 11¾c; sales of 600 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; stock 39,000 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 38@38½c. Oats quiet at 34@35c. Lard nominal at 14@14½c. Bulk meats quiet at 8¾, 11¾@12c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 6.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,30; No. 1 white Michigan $1,40; white Canada $1,45@1,46. Corn quiet at 44c for old western mixed. Barley: No. 2 Canada held at 95c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Petroleum steady and quiet; S. W. 110 test 10½c; P. W. 150 test 11¾c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Cattle: receipts 1,800 head; market active and strong, and closed 10@ 20c higher; butchers' $3,25@4,30; prime to good shipping steers $4,75@4,85; shipping $4,25@4,50; feeders $4,25@5; stockers $4,00@4,50. Hogs: receipts 4,000 head; market active and 5@10c higher; mixed and packers $5,80@7,30; chiefly $7@7,10; light bacon $7,10 @7,30; shipping $7,15@7,35; shipments 1,000 head. Sheep: receipts 800 head; market quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $6,25 @6,90; butchers' $6,75@7,10. Cattle firm; good to choice native steers $4,75@5,25; poky steers $4,25@ 4,62½.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Hogs dull; common to good light $6,00@7,00; fair to good heavy $7,20@ 7,40.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 2,000 head.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton easy at 12¾@ 12 11-16c; futures closed weak: May 12¾c; June 12 13-16@12 7-8c; July 12 27-32c; August 12 29-32c; September 12 15-16@12 31-32c; October 12 13-16@ 12 27-32c.

GALVESTON, May 6.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 681 bales; gross 717 bales; exports coast 168 bales; sales 729 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 61 bales; gross 204 bales; sales 470 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼c; net receipts 484 bales; sales 200 bales.

MOBILE, May 6.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 49 bales; exports coast 52 bales; sales 2,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Business was quiet in all departments of trade. Cotton goods moved slowly at current prices, which are unchanged. Prints, shirtings and cambrics were in moderate request. Cotton dress goods were less active, and selling at low prices. Woolens continued in moderate demand, but light weights ruled quiet. Foreign goods are dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cases Bowen, Bradley & Co; 1 do Hall, Bruce & Co; 10 tres lard, T. C. Jenkins; 1 car flour, Elwood & McC; 1 do, Lindsay, Jr. & Co; 56 bbls pickles, J. Baughman & Co; 1 car flour, Graf, Bro. & Co; 1 package cheese, P. Schiegle; 47 pkgs crackers, Kramer & V; 10 bbls spirits, Gerry & Co; 2 bbls wooden ware, E. Schmertz; 30 bgs seed Scobia R. & S; 2 cars flour Houck McC & Co; 1 do, E. B. Mahood; 1 car hay, Pgh. & Ft. W. R. R. Co; 1 do flour, A. Bell, Jr. & Co; 1 do, P. Duff & Son; 1 car oats, Keil & R; 50 bbls oil, Paine A. & T; 71 do flour, S. Magee & Co; 56 sks corn, E. G. Hoxsbofer; 25 pkgs fish, Graf, Bro. & Co; 1 car flour, Jenkins, Pa & Co; 4 do, G. A. Kelly & Co; 5 do, Harris & E; 31 bxs yeast, Haworth & D; 6 crts win shape, T. C. Riggert; 1 car flour, Mellon & Mcl; 1 do, Hussey, Dilworth & Co; 1 do, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do, Graf, Bro. & Co; 1 do, Lindsay, Jr. & Co; 1 do, W. J. Baughman; 2 do hay, M. F. Stewart & Co; 1 do lumber, Jas. Parker, Ait, Reno, Oakland, Ills, Ryan Williams, Grand Lake, Geo. Roberts, Storm, Stella, Hornet No. 2, N. J. Bigley, Nellie Walton, Will Duck and John Hanna.

THE fine steamer Exchange, Capt. Kirker, is the regular packet for Portsmouth to-morrow, making close connection with the Cincinnati packets. The Exchange is regularly in the trade, and will arrive and depart as advertised. The Maddy brothers, formerly of the Salt Valley, have charge of the office.

THE pool system at St. Louis remains intact, all differences having been adjusted. It is understood the plan differs somewhat from the old pool. This time it is agreed that no boat shall load under fixed rates, but all can load to run when they please, either in turn or otherwise, and no boat receive the earnings of another one, but is allowed all of her own receipts.

NOTES FROM OUR UPPER MISSOURI RIVER CORRESPONDENT.

YANKTON, May 2, 1876.

To Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The steamer Benton, from St. Louis to Fort Benton, arrived here on Sunday, April 16, The first boat of the season from below. After adding a few tons of Montana freight and some passengers she left the same day. She had over 300 tons principally of Montana freight. Capt. Jas. McGarry commands, Capt. Jno. C. Barr, clerk; Jas. Ohlman and Ben. Jewell, pilots. The steamer Carroll, from St. Louis to Fort Benton, arrived Monday, April 17, and left Tuesday the 18th. She will take on a large portion of her cargo at Bismarck. D. W. T. R. Burleigh commands, J. Q. A. Parr, clerk; Capt. Wm. R. Massie and A. Poplin, pilots. The steamer Josephine, left for Fort Buford Saturday, April 22, with a full cargo. Capt. Reynolds, Jos. Todd, clerk, Billy Simms and Joe Todd, pilots. The steamer E. M. Durfee, arrived from Pittsburgh, Sunday, April 23. She discharged 80 tons of freight brought from Pittsburgh

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, fresh and brisk west to north winds, slightly warmer, clearer, clearing weather.

From City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Fruits not Injured.

The several frosts of last week caused most people in this vicinity to give up all expectations of any early fruit this season, and were grumbling at the bad luck, but it seems that the frosts did no harm, or at least very little. The farmers, who have been in attendance at the Allegheny markets, all report the fruit to be in good condition with prospects for a fine crop.

Badly Scared.

On Saturday evening a man who resides on Grant avenue, Allegheny, went home very much intoxicated. He then made preparations to shave himself, but was so unsteady that he first cut a gash in his cheek and then another one in his neck. His family were very much frightened, thinking he meditated suicide, called in Detective Geary, who took the razor from him. He denied all intentions of committing suicide, and said he was not big enough fool for that.

Fell From a Train.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a boy was thrown from a train of cars passing through the Allegheny West Park. He was attempting to climb on them, but his hold slipped and he was thrown violently to the ground, receiving several ugly wounds on the head, from which he bled very profusely. Detective Miller, who saw the accident, offered to assist him to a physician's office, but he declined to go and also refused to give his name. He resides in the Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

A Windmill in the Park.

Last year arrangements were made for setting up the windmill which was presented to the Allegheny Park Commission some years ago, and an artesian well was sunk between Ridge and Western avenues, in the Park, with the intention of making the mill pump water to a drinking fountain. The well was bored between eight and nine feet of water in it, and Mr. Long, the Commission, who has charge of the matter, is now ascertaining the cost of an iron drinking fountain, on the top of which the windmill is to be placed.

ALLEGED SWINDLER.

Arrest of a New York Sharper.

On Saturday Detective Seth Wilmot reached this city, having in charge M. Levi, whom he had brought from New York upon a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Some time since Levi was in this city, and succeeded in obtaining from P. H. Hamburger some $1,700 worth of liquor under representation that he (Levi) owned a large number of casks of wine in New York. Hamburger made information before Squire Burke, and on Wednesday a requisition for Levi's arrest was issued by Governor Hartranft. After Levi reached the city Joseph Finch made another charge of a similar nature against him, he having obtained from Mr. Finch $2,052 worth of liquors upon similar representations. It is further stated that Levi, upon a few casks of wine which he really did own, succeeded in obtaining in Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cincinnati to the least $10,000; this, too, when the wine was covered by an attachment for its full value.

THE SECOND DEFEAT.

Saturday's Base Ball Triumph for the Braddocks.

In the game of ball at Union Park on Saturday the Allegheny club did better playing than on the previous Tuesday, but it still was not good enough to win them the victory. They were defeated by the Braddocks by a score of nine to three. There were no particularly fine plays on either side. The best was made by Ham. in catching a very difficult fly. He deserves to be disciplined, though, for insubordination. In the last inning he struck at a ball that wasn't anyways near him, when the Captain told him not to do so again. He angrily replied by asking who was doing the striking. Such conduct as that is not inclined to increase the efficiency of the nine. McKelvy pitched for the Braddocks and during the early part of the game was very effective, but toward the close they got more familiar with his style and batted his balls with comparative ease. The Braddocks made eleven base hits and the Alleghenys six. McClinchey had one passed ball and Brown none. The score is as follows:

Allegheny.	*O.*	*R.*	*Braddocks.*	*O.*	*R.*
Wilkinson, 1st b	3	1	Low s. s.	1	2
Rose, s. s.	4	0	Sullivan, 2 b..	4	2
Jenkin, 2d b..	3	0	McKelvy, p....	4	1
Ham, l. f.	4	0	Ross, 3 b.	6	0
Lamb, c.	4	0	Brown, c.	3	0
Speer, 2 b.	3	0	Miller, l b.	1	2
Magee, p.	2	1	Thompson, r. f.	2	2
Gallagher, c. f.	4	0	Lamont, a. c.	2	1
McCloskey, c.	2	1	Thomas, c. f.	2	1
Total	27	3	Total	27	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Braddocks	2	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—9

The score of the game should be, in justice to the Alleghenys, three to six. The Braddocks owe at least three of their runs to manifestly wrong decisions of the umpire.

Charley Brown, one of the directors of the Allegheny club, left for Philadelphia on Saturday evening to engage a pitcher and short stop.

The Braddocks and Neshannocks play at New Castle to-morrow afternoon.

THE WORKHOUSE.

Meeting of the Board of Managers on Saturday.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse met at that institution on Saturday morning. A proposition was presented by Mr. Hallman from Waring & Brother asking that the Workhouse agree to a sale of their two refineries in order to raise funds to pay the 33½ per cent. of the second compromise, and give that firm a release. On motion of Mr. Fleming the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

The question of the election of a Chaplain was next discussed. Some difference of opinion was expressed as to the duty of the Board in the premises. Sympathy was expressed for the former Chaplain, and there seemed to be a desire to reconsider the election of Rev. Thorn, but Mr. Fleming interposed the objection that the election of Mr. Thorn was regular and binding. It was of the nature of a contract, and the newly elected chaplain could collect his salary for the year, whether the election was reconsidered or not. He was disposed to consider the matter beyond the control of the Board. Mr. Hallman was apprehensive that trouble might grow out of Rev. Thorn's election, and said that Mr. Cordier was not satisfied with him. Mr. Fleming was not disposed to defer to Mr. Cordier's wishes in that respect. He was opposed to the interference of the Superintendent, or his dictation to the Board. He thought that the Superintendent had his line of duty, and the Managers theirs. Mr. Cordier was a little disposed to assume power which did not belong to him, and its reckless exercise had resulted in loss to the institution. He was in favor of holding him to the strict limits of his province. He had full confidence in Mr. Cordier and believed him to be the best man to be had for Superintendent, but he was in favor of throwing such guards around his management of the institution as to make it impossible for him to do wrong. Let him be confined strictly to his particular duties. The matter was finally dropped without anything definite having been done.

The report of Superintendent Cordier showed that there is in his hands $20,951.56. The funds in possession of the Treasurer amount to $211.54. Warrants for April were drawn on the construction account to the amount of $2,241.56, and to the extent of $3,228.15 on the subsistence account. Contracts were awarded to the following parties for the construction of the extension to the work shop, viz: A. Harrison, stone work at $2.45 per perch and 70 cents cut work; F. W. Grubbs, bricklaying at $3.40 per 1,000; Graham & Parmerie, lumber at $19 per thousand feet. The time of meeting was changed from Saturday to Tuesday, and the Board then adjourned.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

500

new Parasols and Sun Umbrellas from 25 cents to $10 opened to-day.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

A large assortment of Silk Sacques, Shawls and Sun Umbrellas very cheap at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

The finest lot of Ice Chests and Refrigerators ever offered to the public, at the store of Stevenson & Cartright, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny.

Canopy Top Lace Trimmed Parasols, all the newest novelties, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Ladies, Please Call

And examine the elegant Parlor and Dining Room suits, at low figures, by J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Canopy Top Lace Trimmed Parasols, all the newest novelties, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

For Water Coolers and Ice Chests go to Stevenson and Cartright, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny.

DON PEDRO IN PITTSBURGH.

The Brazilian Monarch Investigates our Specialities of Manufacture—He Takes a Birds-eye View of the City From the top of Mount Washington—He Ends his Visit in the Penitentiary.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock on Saturday the Emperor of Brazil arrived here from Oil City. He had seen the application of the principle for making the oil flow to the surface, and he had enough interest in natural science to impel him to investigate the transmutation of iron ore into metal. A rapid glance was sufficient to show him that his people had little to learn in this particular line from this nation of inventors. In working the ore into the metal there are several advanced appliances in use here that the Emperor was not familiar with. He inquired into their peculiarities with great interest.

When His Majesty arrived at the Union Depot two carriages were in waiting, and himself and attendants were immediately driven to St. Paul's Cathedral. When they entered the church a few early devotees were at prayers. The Emperor unostentatiously walked to the Altar rail, and spent several moments in prayer. Then the party passed through a door at the rear of the Cathedral, hastily glanced at the surroundings, and returning left the church by the main entrance. During the visit the Imperial party did not meet Bishop Tuigg. Apparently the object of the Emperor's visit was simply a desire to religiously offer his devotions, according to the tenes of his faith.

After leaving the Cathedral the Emperor was driven to Municipal Hall. The arrival here was somewhat sudden and unexpected. The Mayor was in the back office, surrounded by a squad of policemen, when Dom Pedro and party arrived with a small mob at their heels. Although taken unawares, His Honor was equal to the occasion, and he grasped the monarch's hand cordially, and gracefully bade him welcome to the city. Then all the policemen stood around in an irregular circle and made their best bows, all of which the distinguished visitor duly acknowledged in a very polite manner. The Mayor led the way to his private office, and having inspected the surroundings His Honor led the way to the staircase, and on the landing he paused, and pointed out the tablet set in the wall, bearing the name of Colonel Boquet. The Mayor briefly referred to the history of the tablet. "Ah, yeesh," said the Emperor, "Colonel Boket." The Emperor made a hasty inspection of the building, and after leaving the Hall he was rapidly driven to the American Iron Works on the South Side. The Emperor was escorted through the works by Mr. Kirk. On Saturday the iron and glass workers generally commence their weekly holiday at noon or some time after, and consequently little of the most interesting part of the work is to be seen. The Emperor, however, took plenty of time, and asked a great many questions of his chaperons as the party passed along. They went through the roll department, the finishing department, the mill department, among furnaces, and through the foundry, and out upon the river where the railroad tracks come in.

"Where does the coal come from?" was one of his first questions on getting out from the shops. He was shown the docking house, back of Brownstown, as the place where the coal came out of the hill from which a railroad track leads to the works.

"And then it comeh down by itsh own pound—by itsh own weighed?" he inquired.

He was informed that such was the process. Next he inquired where the iron ore came from, and when he was told that it was brought from the great lakes he seemed to partly lose his interest in it at that time. Subsequently, however, he returned to the ore and asked about the percentage of metal it contained, and then he examined the metal which had been thrown out from the furnaces and pronounced the color good. He made some observations on the fire clay and everything connected with the works.

Passing through the puddling department, he inquired the nature of the squeezers, and, on ascertaining that they took the place of hammers, wanted to know if the hammers were not better. He was told that the squeezers would do the work in a great deal less time. He accepted the explanation with a—

"Yesh, Yesh, but I tink the hammer better."

Then he stated, in the course of his conversation on this subject, that in the arsenal at Rio, they have a hammer of thirty tons weight. He next went through the nail-making, shearing and forging departments, in which he pronounced the most perfect of anything he had seen in England or elsewhere. The Emperor gave close attention to all the details of the work, and at intervals he evinced his pleasure by ejaculatory expressions of interest and commendation.

The Emperor has lost his front teeth, and his enunciation, therefore, is burdened with a lisp.

After leaving the iron works, the "glass-house" of Cunningham & Ihmsen was visited. [illegible] satisfactorily at first, in consequence of no person being found to show the company around. After a brief delay, however, a bare-chested workman showed the Emperor about the bottle works. But expanding balls of fire swelling into bottles and flasks were not what he wanted to see. He inquired for the "mill," the "mill." The workman took him to the department where a party of girls were knocking the rough tops off from bottles, which, when ground off smoothly in a revolving wheel, but this was not satisfactory. He made it to be understood that he desired to see the raw material in preparation for the furnace. He was then guided to the apartment where the soda and sand and lime are mixed and weighed, but even this did not answer. He knew what he wanted to see, and nothing but that would satisfy him. He wanted to see the flint in preparation, but that could not be, as flint glass is not made at these works. At this juncture, however, a boss from the window glass factory, of the same firm, across the street, appeared on the scene, and it was suggested to go over and see the pane department. The escort was a German, and his information was made intelligible to the Emperor through the medium of his Private Secretary. Here in the window glass works were crystal cylinders twenty or, fourteen inches in diameter and about three and a half inches in length, but all the workmen were pulling their furnaces. The week's labor was closed, and the furnaces were being cleaned out, preparatory to cooling. However, a spare young man, with a long pipe, said he thought he could rake out enough to get up a blow. When he took off his overcoat the magnificent muscular development of his body was displayed in *puris naturalibus*. Some time was required, owing to the low condition of the heat, but finally a red ball was got into shape, and the spare young man good-naturedly commenced the extra work to please the visitors. But Dom Pedro was irritated or disappointed, for before the glass had been half blown the Emperor turned without ceremony and started out. Thence the Imperial party went to Mount Washington, and from that hight looked down upon the city and its surroundings. The salient points in the perspective—public buildings, &c., were all noted by the Emperor.

From Mount Washington the Emperor was driven to the Western Penitentiary. All the features of the prison were carefully inspected, and it was evident from the beginning that Dom Pedro was quite familiar with prison systems. Being told that the convicts made the brooms, one of the party asked how many of them one man could make. He was answered by Warden Wright that one man could make sixty-five brooms in a day.

"And how much do you receive for that?"

"Oh, we rent out the labor. We get only fifty cents."

"A man makes sixty-five brooms in a day, and for that you receive fifty cents—not one cent each? It is a country of jobbery."

Being told that the entire prison cost $560,000, the same young man remarked:

"Then the men who built it should be in it now."

The convicts had completed their daily tasks before the Emperor arrived. The Emperor returned to the Union Depot Hotel after leaving the Penitentiary, and at 7:51 he left for Washington, D. C.

War Clouds.

Rumors of war pervade the European atmosphere to an alarming extent, while all is peaceful and serene as the carpet and oil-cloth establishment of George Ede, No. 182 Ohio street, where parties will find a beautiful assortment of extra good value carpets of fresh and durable colors in the latest styles and patterns. Mr. Ede's selection of carpets, oil cloths and window shades is large and varied, enabling purchasers to suit their taste in styles. A feature which should command the attention of patrons is the exceeding cheapness of goods at this house, being fully twenty-five per cent. lower than any other house of its class.

Three For Twenty-five Cents,

Misses Balmoral Stockings,

Part Wool.

Four for 25 cents,

Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Keep all your eatables cool with a Refrigerator. The finest in the market is for sale by STEVENSON & CARTRIGHT, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jardenieres.

These articles make very attractive ornaments for parlors or drawing rooms. Messrs. J. F. Smith, Son & Co., No. 189 Liberty street, have a nice assortment.

Silk Sun Umbrellas,

all sizes, with handles of newest design, Horne & Co.'s, retail, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schaumberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Olympia, at Moville.

Splendid Furniture

of the most approved patterns, the best materials, the most durable workmanship, and the most substantial finish, at the furniture emporium of J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Cork Shavings,

The best, cheapest and most durable article in use for Beds, Matresses, &c., for sale at 44 and 46 First avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Jno. C. Flenniken was adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Knox.

On application of the assignee in the case of J. P. Felt & Co., bankrupts, an order was made for their examination before Register Woodruff.

Register Harper was directed to make a final examination in the case of Henry Freyvogle, bankrupt, on the 26th inst.

The report of sale of certain real estate, in the case of Ocfave Abby, confirmed nisi.

William Howard charged with passing counterfeit twenty dollar gold pieces, was found guilty.

William H. Morris was convicted of charges of passing counterfeit fractional currency, attempting to pass and having the same in possession.

The jury in the Civil Rights case against Chas. Moore, failing to agree was discharged.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

George S. Berry, Esq., of Bradford, McKean county, was appointed United States Commissioner.

E. A. L. Roberts, for use, &c., vs. W. H. Harper. Attachment ordered to be issued, and defendant released from custody of the Marshal upon his filing bond in $2,000 to appear before the Court on Saturday, May 13th, to receive sentence.

E. A. L. Roberts, for use, &c., vs. Peter Scheefer. Time for closing testimony extended three months. Also an order appointing special examiners made.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

Elmire Bricker vs. the City of Pittsburgh; previously reported. Jury withdrawn and case continued.

The Nation Trust Company vs. R. H. Smith. Motion and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* defendant.

The Associated Reform Church, of McKeesport was granted leave to mortgage real estate.

In re voluntary assignment of Louis Jones. Assignee's account confirmed absolutely and W. McF. Carpenter, Esq., appointed auditor.

The Fifth National Bank vs. Chas. King. Judgment against garnishee for $302.91.

In re voluntary assignment of J. S. Brown & Co. Robert Frazier, Esq., appointed auditor.

The Fifth National Bank vs. Chas. King. Judgment against garnishee for $302.91.

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Wm. Vanzelman et al. vs. the Second Workingmen's Building and Loan Association. Preliminary injunction granted.

In the voluntary assignment of Thomas Snee, Wm. P. Schell was appointed auditor.

Rado vs. Reiss. Appointment of Receiver revoked and Gustave Langenheim was appointed receiver in his stead.

Trial List for To-day.

Kirkpatrick vs. Scully.
White et al. vs. Neal et al.
McArthur vs. Armstrong.
Arratt vs. Grogan.
Glanz vs. Baldwin.
Mellon vs. Schoomaker et al.
Porterfield vs. Walsh et al.
Sterl vs. Anderson.
The F. & M. Bank vs. Barr et al.
Swift vs. Beatty.
Lanahan et al. vs. Jennings.
Blakely et al. vs. German Bank.
Bridge vs. Gallup.
Baptist Church vs. McClure.
Smith vs. McPhillamy.
Flannigan vs. Hunter.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

The St. Bridget's Benevolent Association was granted a charter of incorporation.

R. S. Burgan vs. The Chartiers Building and Loan Association for use of Mansfield, garnishees of Patrick Halpin et al. Judgment against garnishees for $250.

R. P. Slater, for use, vs. The Ætna Insurance Co., garnishees. Judgment against garnishees on their own answer.

Fannie Roberts vs. Mayor McCarthy. Upon hearing and examination of record brought up by writ of *certiorari*, defendant discharged from custody.

In the case of John P. Whacker vs. county of Allegheny, which is an action to recover the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the Hamnett family, a rule was granted on a number of parties to show cause why they should not intervene and maintain their respective claims or be hereafter debarred.

Theodore W. Debus vs. Frederick Debus; a libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Michael Graver vs. Peter Blasch. Jas. Fitzsimmons, Esq., appointed master.

In the matter of the assignment of Geo. W. Campbell to Chas. P. Wiston, the account of the assignee was confirmed absolutely, and H. J. Bigger, Esq., was appointed auditor to make distribution.

Trial List for To-day.

Elser vs Rosenheim et al.
Heil vs. Steinhauer et al.
Bymer, Bauman & Co. vs. The Allegheny Car and Transportation Co.
Walker vs. Anderson et al.
Emrick & Co. vs. Yeah et al.
Heberle vs. Kalb.
Margold & Son vs. Gast, owner, &c.
Fair vs. Ayers.
Gothart vs. Lyons et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Harry Pollock was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 on each case on two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday.

Louis Lougher was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 on each case in three indictments for selling liquor to minors.

John Rice, jointly indicted with Swinehart and Henry, was sentenced on five different indictments for grand larceny, to the Penitentiary one year on each, amounting to five years in all.

A. H. Rowand, convicted of misdemeanor in office, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Frank McCann, F. L. Lee,
John Black, T. J. Taylor,
Wm. DeLaney, Peter McGovern,
Flora Egley, James Logue,
Robt. Flynn, Thos. Gallagher,
John August et al., John Kelly et al.,
John Snyder, Jno. Herschernold-
James A. Shouse, er,
G. R. Snelling, Lydia Patton,
Thomas Johnston, Fannie Roberts,
Charles Harbach, T. B. Cobb,
Henry Disney, Samuel J. McQuitty,
Joseph Wagner, Christian Staarz.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Eliza Roha, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Howard and Charles Rawley, minors. John Collins appointed guardian.

Chas. W. Houston, minor. Bond of guardian approved.

Estate of Thos. P. Houston, deceased. Leave granted to sell at private sale certain interest of decedent in property of King, Reed & Co.

Robt. B. Ewing et al., minor. James N. Moore chosen and appointed guardian.

John Hoffman et al., minor. Thomas Lutz chosen and appointed guardian.

Estate of Daniel Negley, deceased. Report of Commissioners and agreement of heirs filed, and report confirmed absolutely. Decree made allotting purparts.

Court Brevities.

THE jury in the Civil Rights case against C. A. Moore failing to agree were discharged on Saturday. They stood eleven to one for acquittal.

IN the equity proceedings to obtain a settlement of partnership accounts between James Mase, Sr., and A. B. Semple, H. Davis, Esq., was on Saturday appointed receiver.

THE second trial of Philip Murray, now in the county jail of murder, will be commenced on the first Monday in June. The accused is confident of acquittal, while the prosecution claims to have new and damaging evidence to offer.

THE case of Fannie Ro berts, was heard by Judge Ewing on Saturday. She had been summarily convicted by the Mayor and sent to the Workhouse for keeping a disorderly house, and was before the Court on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. The Court decided that as the charge was an indictable offence a summary conviction could not be had, and the defendant was therefore released from custody.

IN the Common Pleas Court No. 1, on Saturday, John L. Dillinger commenced suit for slander against Joseph Franklin, doing business as John McKillop & Co., and Joseph Franklin, the damages claimed being $25,000. The bill sets forth that the plaintiff and others are largely engaged in the business of shipping coke, and also control and operate as proprietors a large hotel in Philadelphia. The slander consists in the defendant writing and publishing, on February 23, 1876, a statement that there were numerous judgments against plaintiff, and that financially he was worthless.

On Saturday Anton, Lawrence and Michael Kunzelman filed a bill in equity against The Second Workingmens' Building & Loan Association, to restrain it from collecting certain monies. The plaintiffs allege that in 1871 they became security for Casper Roehl in the Second Lower St. Clair Building & Loan Association; in 1874 Roehl becoming financially embarrassed, failed to make his payments to the Association, and plaintiffs had to assume the debt. At the same time they (the plaintiffs) were surprised to receive a notification that they were security for Roehl for a loan from the Second Workingmens' Building & Loan Association, also; they claim that if any papers exist binding them to pay Roehl's debt to the last Association they are either forgeries, or else were fraudulently obtained. Preliminary injunction granted, and hearing fixed for motion to make it perpetual.

One Thousand Pieces

of beautiful new style of Cocecho, Sprague, Merrimack, American and Manchester Prints opened to-day. We will sell them at 6¼ cents.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

For the approaching summer season, Messrs. Stevenson & Cartright offer the best makes of Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers that can be found in the market. Remember the place, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Silk Sun Umbrellas,

all sizes, with handles of newest design, at Horne & Co.'s, retail, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Councils this afternoon.

····Real estate transfers will be found daily on our third page.

····Allegheny Councils hold a regular meeting on Thursday evening.

····Ladies with new spring hats preferred front seats in churches yesterday.

····The net gain to the county from the county offices last month was $813.51.

····The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meets this afternoon.

····Friendship Park is numerously frequented now by fast horses and their owners.

····Another cargo of 4,500 barrels of oil left yesterday by the new route for Richmond, Va.

····The pleasant weather last evening filled the parks and principal streets in Allegheny with promenaders.

····The work of puddling the bottom of the eastern compartment of the Allegheny water basin will be commenced this week.

····The ladies who have not yet selected their spring hats thought it looked too much like rain yesterday morning to attend church.

····The new hose carriage built for Sewickley was sent to its destination on Saturday. It is a very handsome one, and weighs 830 pounds.

····John Clemens and Henry Arnold were committed for trial, on Saturday evening, by Squire McMasters, on a charge of larceny preferred by Wm. Howard.

····The Allegheny Water Committee meets this evening. The judges of the test of the Lowry engine will meet to-day, but will not be prepared to present their report to the Water Committee for some days yet.

····Dandelions are killing the grass in the Allegheny Parks. At the last meeting of the Park Commission a resolution was passed allowing any person who desired to pluck them, but none seem to fancy bequets of such flowers.

····The Central Board of Education meets to-morrow evening, when the Committee on Grades and Text Books will recommend that no changes be made in the books now in use, but that a mechanical series be added to the books on drawing.

····Wm. Whalen, *alias* William Devers, who confesses, whether truthfully or not remains to be seen, that he committed a murder in Fayette county several years ago, was taken to Uniontown by Sheriff Springer on Saturday morning.

····Saturday night officer Mitchell discovered a fire breaking out in the rear part of a house on Montgomery avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny. It had been set on fire and ashes being thrown against the fence. No damage was done.

····Company E, Duquesne Greys, Capt. W. F. Aull, will celebrate the sixth anniversary of their organization on Wednesday at the armory in East Liberty. An address will be delivered by Mr. S. P. Fulton. The regiment has been invited to participate.

····An attempt was made on Thursday morning, during the test of the Lowry engine at the Allegheny water works, to blow up the boilers in the old works. Some person opened the valves to let out the water, but it was fortunately discovered in time to prevent an explosion.

····We take pleasure in referring our readers to the card in another column of Henry Kirby, the well known and reliable veteran accountant whose life work is to make the book accounts of his friends a true history of their business, to make crooked things straight and to bring order out of confusion.

····A row occurred in Deitrich's saloon, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Penn avenue, Saturday night, during which Hugh Bennett, residing at Two Mile Run, was struck a blow on the head with a beer glass, making a severe wound. He was taken to the Twelfth ward station house, and Dr. Green attended his injuries.

····Squire McMasters, on Saturday morning sent to Dom Pedro in the Cathedral on Saturday, and after cordially shaking hands with the restless Portugese, asked him to come over to his office across the street and take a seat upon the bench in a hearing of an assault and battery case. Dom hadn't time, however, to accept the invitation.

····On Saturday morning about eleven o'clock, James O'Brien, a year old boy living on the South Side, fell under a freight train near Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill, and was instantly killed, his head being severed from his body. Squire Butler held the inquest yesterday, the verdict being accidental death.

····Capt. Tyson, Sealer of Weights and Measures, has instituted a crusade against dealers in marketable commodities who persist in using weights and measures that are below the standard. He has made an information before Alderman McKelvey, of Allegheny, against Michael Caugney, of this city, for failing to perform his duty in that respect.

····The County Prison Board held a regular monthly meeting on Saturday. Bills amounting to $325.36 were presented and approved. Secretary Warner calling the attention of the Board to the fact that much embarrassment in purchasing prison supplies from time to time arose from the position compelling the approval of all bills by the Board before payment, a resolution was adopted allowing warrants to be drawn and the bills presented for approval afterwards.

····A package of red fire, which a young lady was taking to Baden to act at a school exhibition there, burst at the Federal street depot of the Ft. W. & C. R. R., in Allegheny, on Saturday, and created a terrible stampede among the passengers who were waiting for trains. One side of the lady's valise was burned off, and several dresses which it contained were slightly singed. The flames ignited the wood work of the room, but the prompt application of a bucket of water by the watchman prevented any serious damage.

····A Penn avenue fugitive from justice on Friday took refuge in a sewer, and upon a officer entering at each end, he drew his revolver and commenced playing away at them. They beat a hasty retreat, and obtaining some cayenne pepper, and cotton waste, saturated with oil, piled the combustibles up at each end of the sewer, and soon smoked out the offender and his courage. His name is John Connors, and he was wanted for a case of felonious assault and battery, committed last December, upon Joseph Brown.

PERSONAL.

***We had a most agreeable call on Saturday from our old friend and subscriber, Dr. H. R. Bryant, of Sommerville, Jefferson county, Pa., who is in attendance as a juryman in the United States District Court. Doctor Bryant was, during the rebellion, for Jefferson county what Governor Morton was for Indiana—the champion of anti-copperheadism. He fought the rebels at home, and gave four sons to fight them in the army of the Union, one of whom fell in battle to rescue no more. Doctor is, of course, a veteran Republican, and enjoys a deserved preminence, not only where he resides, but all over Western Pennsylvania. Long may he live in the full enjoyment, as now, of the love and respect of his fellow citizens.

An Etna Entertainment.

ETNA, May 5, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The people of the thriving boroughs of Etna and Sharpsburg were favored last night with a musical and literary entertainment held under the auspices of the Union Centenary Methodist Sabbath School. Among the performances was a rendition of the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, as it appears in the play of *Brutus* and *T. J. Ford Cassius*. Each of the young gentlemen acquitted himself creditably. The singing, under the leadership of 'Squire Kell, was excellent. The quartette afforded unbounded amusement to the audience. The solos and duets were all sung in very good style and were appreciated by everybody present. In the line of declamations one rendered by Wm. H. Davis was the most notable. Among the audience we noticed the countenance of our friend Judge Collier. The Judge is always on hand when anything is going on. Upon the whole everybody was pleased and went away well satisfied with the entertainment.

C. J.

New Books.

Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by his nephew. 2 vols. $5 00
Bancroft's History of the United States; Centenary Edition. Vol. III. 2 25
Memoirs of Dr. Normon Macleod, by his brother, Rev. Donald Macleod. 2 vols. 4 50
True Stories, The Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales, being the three last volumes of little classic edition of Hawthorne, each. 1 25
Plato's Best Thoughts, compiled from Jowett's Translation of Plato. 2 50
The Ministry of the Word, by Rev. W. M. Taylor. 1 50
Wych Hazel, by author of "Wide, Wide World," etc. 2 00
Edith Lyle, by Mary J. Holmes. 1 50
Roberts' Rules of Order. 75
Paragraph History of the American Revolution, by Edward Abbott. 50
Lacombe's Arms and Armor—a new volume of Library Wonders. 1 50
Buckley's History of Natural Science 2 00
In Camp and Field, by Benjamin F. Taylor. 1 50
The True Order of Studies, by Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D. 1 25
Bad Habits of Good Society. 1 25

For sale by

S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street.

Stevenson & Cartright, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny, have on hand and for sale a very complete assortment of Housekeeping Goods, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, etc.

Choice Goods,

Bud and Flower Vases in great variety at the sales rooms of J. F. Smith, Son & Co., 189 Liberty street.

Silk Sun Umbrellas,

all sizes, with handles of newest design, at Horne & Co.'s, retail, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Fine Cut Glassware

for table use. Goblets, Tumblers, Fruit and Flower Stands. A very fine assortment always kept by Messrs. J. F. Smith, Son & Co., No. 189 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Union Square Theater Combination in the strong new play of "Rose Michel" opens at the Opera House this evening, and we have no doubt that its engagement will be one of the most successful of the season. Rose Eytinge appears in the title role. The New York press have been profuse in their praise of her dramatic talent, and, from what we can learn, it was all merited. The scenery used in the play was brought from the Union Square Theater, and will be new and fresh.

Academy of Music.

Sam Sanford's troupe will give three more performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at this theater, the third being on Wednesday afternoon. On Wednesday evening he will play in white face in "Ten Nights in a Bar-room."

Infant Class Entertainment.

An infant class entertainment will be given this evening at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, for the benefit of the Sabbath school library. The programme before us is a very attractive one and gives the assurance of an enjoyable and interesting performance.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

The stock company of the Opera House appear at the Fifth Avenue Theater this afternoon for the benefit of Charley and Lew Garber, ushers at the former place, in "*Richelieu*." The part of the Cardinal will be essayed by Henry Reuck, an amateur who enacted the *Ghost* in "Hamlet" a year ago. If he makes as good a *Richelieu* as he did a *Ghost* it will be a very creditable impersonation.

Mr. McKee Calls for Reform.

1876 Pittsburgh May 8

To the City Council

Gentlemen why dont you take some measures to improve fift Av Do you not see the aful condition of the streets Fifth Av may be compared to a Horse stable that has not been cleaned out for a hundred years. The Alegheny River ought to be brought onto it to wash it ont Is it not an afui thing to see the greate thorofare of this greate City in such a condition you have plenty of Money to spend in Political Parrades and Processions which is of no manner of use you can spend Millions for Monky shows, in building high steepels which is no manner of use why not spend A little to improve fifth street Now you have let this thing go on till Your City has become a laphing Sport to strangers and Your own inhabitants. The Merchants are complaining Along fifth street On account of the afful mud on a rainy Day. If you Blacken your Boots they are covered with mud. The Women are complaining for it spoils their Carpets fifth street ought to be as clean as a silver Dollar. It ought to be as clean as a Gentleman's Parlor let the loafers and shoe Blacks be moved from it And the rowdy Boys. If you airs are not Able to do any thing let the Merchants along Fifth street repave the street for they are rich And this is the time to make their Money. Let Mr. Colman that Owens the grate Oppera House subscribe five or ten thousant Dollars Toward repairing the streets we have fine streets every Place Out of the City. Now Gentlemen let not the streets of Pittsburgh be a laphing stock Any longer rise airs and get to work And repave the streets there are thousants of Idle men who would be glad of a Days work now you have plenty of silver let us pave the streets with gold—there is plenty of Taxes collected to keep the streets in good order but the Money is squandered on Polotitians Keeping them up holding Investigations for the Country has become nothing but Investigations they stir up an Investigation they get a Bottle of Whisky and a Pack of Cards then they go ahead Investigating It is time to Investigate the whole Government from the squire to the President from the Lower to the Cornstial for we are in a Nation of Vipers bloody Monsters. It is an age of slavery of Idolatry and supreem humbugary.—the sooner the Government is taken out of the Present Race the Better for there will never be happiness in thes Tents of Wickness. JOHN MCKEE.

Variety the Spice of Life.

Variety in assortment of furniture is an especial feature of the stock at the furniture rooms of J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Make your own Ice Cream this summer, by buying one of STEVENSON & CARTRIGHT'S patent Ice Cream Freezers, No. 158 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Modern Styles.

Parlor, Library and Chamber Suits, of the most beautiful design and finish, at J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

Canopy Top Lace Trimmed Parasols, all the newest novelties, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Hard-working American Poets.

The New York *Independent* says: Our poets have been content to exercise their talents like other men, and to earn their living as best they could, without making appeals to public sympathy. Mr. Stedman is himself a striking example of a poet who has been able to secure independence by the sale of his verses, and, instead of whining about neglected genius of stigmatizing publishers as "mostly sharks," has industriously gone to work at another vocation and maintained his independence Mr. Bryant has been a hard